JATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,953—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th Aug.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London ...	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
*PENINSULAR...	5294	A. G. Cubitt....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † NIPPON	.....	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	.....	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Editions, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 28th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th Sept, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,630	M. Saporiti..	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows :—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co. :—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. :—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS :—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co. :—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE :—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls.....	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet ...	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WHISKY !
WHISKY !
WHISKY !
SAMUEL BIRCH & CO.'S
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY
Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES

SUITABLE AS—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said : "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay ; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim ; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENTERTAINMENT.

CONCERT AND COMEDIETTA

B. E. S. GIRLS' SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

THURSDAY, the 27th AUGUST, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1903.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM, having extensive connections, is open to undertake COMMISSIONS for Wholesale Houses exporting Indian Produce, Cotton, etc., to this Market. References exchanged. Correspondence invited.

Address "K.," Care LEE and NIGHTINGALE, Advertising Contractors, Liverpool, England.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1903 at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

24th July, 1903.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

NOTICE.

WASTE PAPER FOR SALE.

MYSORE CENSUS SLIPS, each 7in. by 5in. and altogether weighing 1,293 maunds are FOR SALE by Tenders due on or before 29th instant. Inquire at CENSUS OFFICE, Absho House, Sankey Road, Bangalore.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill Premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th September next, at 5 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2ND. To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Ltd.

Agra, 17th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VALLABHDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Koras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 388, 692 and 693, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongarsi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Bahmanji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Ardisjee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK!

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE,

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., Now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Acriol Cycles.

TO LET.—A LARGE BUNGALOW, with plenty of accommodation, either whole or by parts 28, Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to M. C. COOPER, Middle Colaba.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED a Parsee CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an Up-country Mill. Apply to Box, No. "946A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cronic, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections, As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

QUETTA FRESH GRAPES!!!—Fresh Grapes in bunches, Re. 1 a lb.; Quetta Peaches Re. 1 a dozen; Kulu Apples, Re. 1-8 a dozen,—TUKINA & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the furniture and effects of the late Bai Navajbai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherji Palonji Writer, consisting of—

Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, silk and cotton garments, samples of plateware, crockery and glassware, glass door show cupboards, sample t bles, copper brass and german silver utensils, etc.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery ware and glassware, sweet-toned small size ebonized semi-grand piano by Rose and Co. in good order, seats' bicycle, musical box, gent's new saddle complete, English ice-box with refrigerator, wind-proof lamps, Austrian safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, sample tables, foot sewing machine, &c., the property of A. Landau, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sideboard, cabinets, almiras, English bedstead, dining, drawing, and wash-hand tables, English iron safe on stand, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, Persian carpets, suitable ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. SAWEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 22 CWTS. HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abraujee Essoobjee, Paint Merchant, Rung Bazaar—

22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint, in 56 an 1 28 lbs. kegs.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo at 3 p.m., the following jewellery, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer—

1 pair diamond earrings, 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 gold watch bracelet, pearl earrings, ruby earrings, lady's gold watch, gold brooch and sleeve links, silver fish, silver and copper coins, plated pencils, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Rao Bahadur Purbhoodass Kissondass, viz :—

1 pearl satlada of 8 strings, 1 pearl satlada of 4 strings, 4 pearl rainfulls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 diamond lavangia, 1 diamond and emerald chokda, 1 gold armlet, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold chandanhar (necklace) of 5 strings, 2 pendants, googris, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ananjee Waljee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property in two separate lots :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements dwelling-houses and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,320 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old No. 30, 530, 373, new No. 3532, 1339, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-2—703, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west partly by the Tardeo Road and partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, on or towards the south partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Jahangir Jassawalla and partly by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3691 and Street No. 2 and are now in the occupation of the said executors of Anundji Waljí, deceased.

LOT No. 2,

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or two chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chickalwady Cross Lane, in Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,710 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land, under old No. 387, new No. 1394, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-1048, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west and north by the property of Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3192 and Street No. 3 and 4, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors of Anandji Waljí.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the executors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their "Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and neat substantial teak-wood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture by Roberts and Dowjee Canjee, crockery and glassware incandescent gas lamps, Grandfather clock, &c. the property of C. E. PALMER, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, flax in bundles, bajree and jawaree in bags, twine in bundles, castor seeds in bags, case of cigars, bundles of leather, rice in bags, bundles of jagree, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

40 bags refied sugar.
Bundoro to Victoria Terminus, invoice No 4 of 21-1-1903 :—
1 bale waste wool out of 5 bales waste wool.
Rourkela to Wari Bunder, invoice No 5 of 18-5-1903.—
74 bags tilseed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls,
3 cases plush.
2 cases prints.
On account of the concerned—
A. B.—2 cases scarlet colour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1903.

RESTORED

MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to MESSRS. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 7/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7/8	=	+ 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	25 1/2	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	55 3/8	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20 38 1-2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4 3 6 1-8	=	+ 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	pr ct =	do
6 " "	3 3-8	pr ct =	+ 1/8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	pr ct =	unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	pr ct =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4	pr ct =	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5-8	pr ct =	— 1/8

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 2d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, 31 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Business. Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 34s. 5-8d. August-Sept, Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, August-Sept Business.

Rapeseed.—Brown 34 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers Tone quiet.

Linseed Bold, 37 3-4. Aug.-Sept, Bussines. Tone quiet.

Arrival.—Steamer Othello.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·74 — 2. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·41	5·02	5 53	5·45
+1	+3	+4	+5
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·40	5·39	5·38	5·38
+5	+5	+5	+5

April-May. 5·37

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil bales.
Do, last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil "
Do. do Continent	Nil "
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·07 +·7
Do. do. March	10·06 +·26

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11·15 +·22
Do. do. December	9·94 +·30
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 24th August 1903 :—

Cotton	1,146 bales.
Wheat	12,345 cwts.
Linseed	4,403 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,414 "
Gingellyseed	17 "
Poppyseed	2,357 "
Groundnuts	67 "
Castorseed	1,848 "
Rice	1,753 "
Myrabollams	35 "
Cottonseed	6,370 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	185
Japan	30 do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm,

Cash			90·1
1st Settlement			90·0
2nd do			98 14

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since	18th June	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd "	4	do.

Wheats and Seeds markets closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales	5,000 Bales
Imports	4,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·46	5·93	5·62	5·61
plus 6	plus 6	plus 7	plus 7
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar-Apl.**
5·47	5·45	5·44	5·41
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6	plus 6
	5·43 plus 6		

COTTON.—The local market for ready Cotton is firm and the enquiry from mills and Exporters continues. Holders are obtaining concessions, particularly for the better lots. New Crop is also firm, and there are few sellers, closing prices being Rs. 228 for good Broach and Rs. 177 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95 7-8
Bar Silver	25 5-8

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

HANDICAPS.

Horse Hurdle Handicap—1 1-2—Swiftsure 11 12, Pope 11 5, Vendetta 10, Nicopina 10 7 1, Blue Blood 10 2, Dundee 9 13, Skoldern 9 9, Maitura 9 0.

The Small Arab Handicap—1 Mile—Achilles 9 10 0 (entd 9 2, Arbistan 8 12, Snaiboo 1 8 11, The Robber 8 10, Moon 8 4, Regret 7 4, Will Fox 6 7, Dundee 6 5, Rocket 0 3 carry black 6 0. The stock stakes—1-4 miles—Erectrade 11 10, Malice 11 9, Boryl 10 3, Good chap 9 8, Pomfret 9 7, Victory 7 7.

HORSES STRUCK.

Horse Hurdle Handicap—Madeira, Swiftsure and Ninepins.

Arab Consolation Plate—Syndicate.

The Small Arab Handicap—Aronilles and Wild Fox.

The Security Stakes—Avenger, 3b Gation, Deserter, Mint master, Neptune, Gratorola and Gain

The stick Stakes—Patrician and Victory

The Yerrowda Stakes—charcoal

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerckhadi and Dongri	3	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	12	15	95
Total plague deaths to date	262 502	214,791	
Same date last year	9	6	89

TOTAL MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 581 as against 559 during the previous week. Of the total number 88 died of plague, which show an increase of eleven over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 671 which included 35 deaths from plague.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KENNY—August 17, at Chittagong, the wife of W H Kenny Assam-Bengal Ry, of twins (son and daughter).

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—BUCHAN—August 19, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev Canon Crowther, Edward Lewis, Ootrol Superintendent C and M Station, second son of the late Major-General Lewis, to Laura Henrietta Lilian, youngest daughter of St John Buchan, Esq, retired Examiner, P W and Railway Accounts of Mysore.

DEATHS.

KENNY—August 18, at Chittagong, the infant son of W H Kenny.

PETLEY—August 10, at Maymyo, James Bertrand (Peter), the dearly loved and only son of B T and F T and F A Petley.

RICHARDS—August 10, at Pakkoku, Upper Burma, A L Richards, Assistant, B B T C L, from cholera.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-31m., 1-48s. Low water, 7-19m., 7-49s.

Banks closed : Ganesh Chaturthi holiday.

League Football, Cooperage.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. R. Artillery.

FAIR—The Galalwadi Fair commences in Kicka street to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on the 30th instant.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per extra s. s. Kinshin Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instant.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a carriage belonging to the Venerable Archdeacon Scott was being driven towards the Ridge Road when the horse attached to the carriage, being very fresh, took a sharp turn near the Walkeshwar chowkey, and brought the carriage in collision with a vehicle belonging to Mr. Wassonji Hansraj. The splash boards of the Archdeacon's carriage, which was occupied by a nurse, were broken, the damage done being estimated at Rs. 30. The nurse escaped unhurt.

BAD LIGHTS AND PROMENADES.—Superintendent Grennan of the Fort Division in his report to the Commissioner of Police states ; The street lamps in Cruickshank Road require looking to, as the most of them burn very badly and a few had even gone out.—The attention of the Public Works Department might be drawn to the Cooperage and particularly to that portion used by the public as a promenade. It is quite a common thing to find a number of stones (road metal) strewn about and very often holes, all to the very great danger of pedestrians, particularly ladies and children.

STORY OF A CART AND BULLOCKS.—Kondaji Gopal owner of labour cart No. 3452, being unwell on Saturday asked his son-in-law to give out the cart and bullocks for hire. The latter entrusted them to a man who gave his name as Maruti Luxman. Maruti did not return with the cart and bullocks in the evening, which roused the suspicion of Kondaji and his son-in-law. They went out in search of them and after three days' inquiry succeeded in finding the cart in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, on Monday, while the bullocks were traced to two different persons to whom they had been sold by Maruti on Saturday.

DROWNED IN A TUB.—On Monday afternoon one Allarakhia Dinmahomed, an employe in a rope factory in Upper Duncan Road, noticed a female child aged about three years lying in a tub full of water in the premises of the factory. He at once pulled the child out and recognised her to be girl Khatoon, the daughter of one Taulsima woman employed in the same factory. Allarakhia shouted out for the mother, who immediately came to the spot and picked up the child in her arms and finding that the girl was still alive, ran off with her to the J. J. Hospital ; but on the way the child expired. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the mother allowed the child to go to the tub with a basin to wash, and evidently whilst doing so the child lost her balance and fell into the tub and was drowned unperceived.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Babaji, an old offender, was charged with stealing an umbrella valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Kikabhoy Merell, the proprietor of the English Umbrella Mart in Abdul Rehiman street. It appears that the umbrella was missed in June last from the shop. On Sunday last a policeman saw the accused walking along Dongri street with an umbrella in his hand and followed him. The accused entered a Marwarie's shop and sold the umbrella for ten annas when the policeman arrested the accused. The latter then made a statement and pointed out the complainant's shop, whence he had stolen the umbrella. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Faval, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Babu Nathu, a Hindu with the theft of twenty watches collectively valued at Rs.300, belonging to Shaik Ahmad Miajan, a watch repairer in Duncan Road. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant made a report to the police on Monday that he had missed a number of watches from his shop during the last 12 months. The accused was arrested on suspicion by the police who on taking search of his house recovered 13 watches. Further investigations having been made 27 more watches were recovered from several Marwaris, with whom the accused had pledged them. The accused had also been in the habit of receiving watches from the complainants customers without the latter's knowledge and of repairing them at cheaper rates. He pleaded guilty to the charge. On an application from Mr. Faval the accused was remanded to police custody in order to enable him to make further inquiries into the matter.

DRESS OF HACK VICTORIA DRIVERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slatrr, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged Jainudin Nanabhai, a hack victoria driver, with plying his conveyance for hire without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and with driving without lights. The accused admitted having driven his carriage without lights. As to the license he said it had been taken from him by the order of the Commissioner of Police for putting on a fancy cap while driving his carriage. Inspector Aldridge, who was in Court, informed the Magistrate that under the rules issued by the Commissioner of Police all the hack victoria drivers were required to put on caps of a certain pattern. The accused's license might have been taken from him for the breach of that rule. His worship remarked the law only required that the hack victoria drivers should be decently dressed. There was no reason why the accused should not put on a fancy cap if he pleased. The accused was acquitted on the first charge, but was fined Rs. 5 on the second charge.

Little medals with Leo XIII.'s head, writes a Rome Corresdondent, are being bought and hung about the children's necks, as bringing special protection and blessing, while everything that he touched or used, if it is portable, and not under seal, is afst disappearing. There must be manufactory of such relics, as two or three times I have been touched lightly on the arm, and turned to find a man beckoning me mysteriously. Curiosity induced me to follow, and each time, when were we safely behind a pillar of the colonnades at St. Petter's, a dirty piece of what was once fine white serge was brought out, and I was told it was a bit of a robe worn by Leo. But why should I buy it? I questioned, to lead him on. It will cure every evil you will ever have! Leo was a saint! How much do you want? I demanded. One asked 100 francs, thinking he had to do with a foreigner, who is always fair prey. Another was more modest, and would take seventy-five, while the third piece I might have had for twenty-five, and when I refused the latter I saw it soon after thrust into the bosom of the dress of a poor peasant woman, who gave the rascal one of her hard-earned pennies for it.

A DECREE REVERSED.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court on Friday, delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the case of John Joseph De Silva, plaintiff and appellant, against John Joseph De Silva and Devkaran Nanji, defendants and respondents. Mr. Baptista and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The facts of the case appeared to be these : One Anna De Silva was the wife of the first defendant John Joseph De Silva. He married her in February 1890, and on the 24th March 1893, she purported to purchase the immoveable property which was the subject matter of the suit, from one Valladares, for Rs. 20,000. The sale deed was executed in her name. She died on the 24th May 1893, leaving an infant son, the plaintiff in the present suit, an infant daughter, and her husband, the first defendant. In August 1893, the first defendant, who had till then been cashier to Messrs. Graham and Co., for twenty-six years, was found short of monies to a large amount belonging to the firm. Having been called upon to make good the amount, he agreed to make over to Messrs. Graham and Co., whatever property he had, and made over the tittle deeds of the property in dispute to two of their representatives, Mr. J. F. N. Graham and Mr. A. P. Gould, representing that his deceased wife Anna was merely trustee of the property, and that the beneficial interest in it was vested solely in him. In September 1893, he executed a conveyance of the property in dispute in the names of the two representatives of Messrs. Graham and Co. In November 1893, the first defendant applied for letters of administration to the estate of his wife Anna, and in his affidavit swore that the property in dispute belonged to him, and that Anna had held it merely as trustee. The petition was not, however, proceeded with on account of the conviction of the first defendant of the offence of criminal breach of trust. In the same month, Mr. J. F. N. Graham applied for a limited grant of letters of administration to the estate of Anna, and they were granted to him. Messrs. Graham and Co. sold the property to the second defendant, Mr. J. F. N. Graham joining in the conveyance as administrator of the estate of Anna. The plaintiff now sued to recover by petition his share of the property as son and one of the heirs of Anna, and his case was that the property absolutely belonged to her. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held that, under section 191 of the Indian Succession Act, the letters of administration entitled the administrator to all the rights belonging to the intestate, and under section 269, he had power to dispose of the property of the deceased in such manner as he might think fit, and that he was clothed with the legal estate at any rate. His lordship rejected the plaintiff's claim. The second defendant was to recover his costs from both the next friend of the plaintiff and the first defendant, because, in his lordship's opinion, the first defendant was the real mover of this litigation.

It was argued in appeal on behalf of the plaintiff that the learned judge in the court below erred in holding that the property was purchased by the first defendant and that the deceased Anna was his nominee in respect of

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1903.

LHASA.

THE fact that Lhasa is a forbidden city and taboo to the foreigner, quite as much as the consideration that it is the centre of Buddhism and full of interest for the student of antiquity, acts as an incentive to the explorer to go through every possible peril in order to enter its precincts. In the middle ages Lhasa was easier of approach, for we read of Friar Odoric of Pordenone visiting it in 1325. But he, it seems, was discreetly silent about the city; other friars who reached Lhasa had as little to say of it, and even Marco Polo did not mention it or its sacred mountain. The Chinese annals have no record of either previous to the thirteenth century. In 1661 two padres went to Lhasa and remained two months; bringing back to Europe a picture of Potala. In 1715 the Jesuits established a mission there, and left it in charge of the Capuchins, who were expelled in 1760 for having sought to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. But though some three of them left interesting accounts of the life they spent in Lhasa, they did not give much information of the Dalai-Lama or his mountain residence. It was not until 1878 when the Indian Government sent a native explorer to Tibet that we got anything better than the picture of Potala published by Kircher in 1667. The Indian pundit surveyed the city, and the reduced picture of Lhasa and Potala was published in 1891 in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal by Mr. W. W. Rockhill. In the current "Century," Mr. J. Deniker tells the experiences of the Kalmuk, Ushe Narzunof, from his notes, supplemented by the account of no less a personage than an abbot from the Court of the Dalai-Lama himself. This high-priest, Agwang Dordje, is a friend of Mr. Deniker's; he lived for thirty years in Lhasa, and has made three journeys to Europe visiting Paris, Rome, and London. Ushe Narzunof was a Buddhist and lived north of the Caucasus, leading a simple country life. He heard Agwang Dordje preach, and was inspired to visit the Great Buddhist shrines, and see the Dalai-Lama, the living incarnation of Avalo-kiteshwara "the all-Merciful God who looks down and sees the miseries of the world."

Ushe Narzunof started to reach Lhasa by Siberia; slowly and with difficulty he reached the base of the high Tibetan plateau. There the Mongolians with whom he was travelling grew suspicious seeing him taking notes in Russian which they did not understand, and as he wore a jacket of European cut under his furs they were certain he was a fraud and told him so. He had much ado to restore their confidence in him, a small bribe helped their trust, and burning his tell-tale jacket before their eyes convinced them of his bona-fides. Further he wrote henceforth in Kalmuk. He went on horseback over the plateau, which is at a higher level than Mont Blanc, and in March 1899 he saw the golden roofs of the temples of Lhasa. In joy he dismounted, prostrated himself three times and prayed, overwhelmed with delight that he lived to see the "Holy City." He found little luxury in Lhasa, the climate is cold, and the Tibetans do not indulge in stoves or in fire-grates. They heat with braziers. Only a few palaces of the high priests have glass windows: other houses have paper panes, this makes them very dark. At night torches or antique lamps, fed with vegetable oil, give light. The city was clean, "in the Asiatic sense of the word" which is doubtful to say the least. The beggars' quarter is not even that. These people have the duty of carrying the dead outside the city, where they are laid on a flat stone, cut up in pieces, and then left to birds of prey. The high priests are buried or burnt but no one else. Lhasa is for the most part temples or convents, it has fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, three thousand of whom are monks. The greatest temple is the Zo, in the centre of the city, three stories high with four golden roofs, it has many statues, one of Sakya Muni the Buddha. On a conical hill near is the largest convent in Lhasa, the monks of which study medicine. At the other side of the temple is another hill, Potala, on which stands the residence of the Dalai-Lama. It resembles both the Acropolis and Mont St. Michel. Here are also the buildings which house the chief high dignitaries and the staff of the Dalai-Lama's Court; lower down the hill are the cells for several hundred monks. There is another monastery and a huge six-storied temple where daily services are held. In all these buildings are three thousand rooms, and Agwang Dordje, who saw the Vatican, says the Dalai-Lama's palace is larger than the papal residence. Ushe Narzunof had an interview with the Dalai-Lama, and received his blessing with a present of a hundred and sixty dollars. The Pontiff was then only twenty-nine years old; he is named Tubdan-Gyamtso, and is of a fine type, almost European. He dresses entirely in yellow. Narzunof after a stay of a month and a half in Lhasa went back to Europe by India, China and Trans-Siberian railway to his humble home in August, 1899. He had now acquired a taste for travelling, and set off again in January 1900 by way of Paris and British India. We do not seem to have helped him on this journey. Indeed the sight of his camera, rifle and cartridges, Russian passport and letters of introduction in French, his Chinese dress, and Mongolian speech aroused suspicion; he was kept five and a half months at Darjiling and was put in prison for a few days at Calcutta. Finally he was returned to Odessa at the expense of the Indian Government. Even this treatment did not cool his ardour.

The Khambo-Lama, Agwang Dordje was in Russia, making arrangements to return to Lhasa. Narzunof was permitted to meet him at Urga on December 1, 1900. They made a record journey from here to Lhasa in eighty-four days. Narzunof had a month in Lhasa, was presented thrice to the Dalai-Lama, was blessed again and presented with a tiger-skin rug, on which he had permission to sit in the presence of the royal giver—a high mark of favour. He photographed successfully, but most discreetly, for not even a Buddhist is allowed to "coax pictures of things or people into a little black box to be carried to the Occident," and Agwang Dordje, high priest though he was, had to break his Paris camera in pieces before the ministers of the Dalai-Lama. Narzunof's photographs include one of the ancient palace of the Kings of Tibet. It is not remarkable for architectural beauty and is falling fast into ruin. But it is not whitewashed like all other buildings in Lhasa. In it dwelt the last King of Tibet. He went to war with the Dalai-Lama, the Chinese joined in and the King was assassinated. The Dalai-Lama, was then—1708—proclaimed both King and spiritual leader of orthodox Buddhists. A favourite pilgrimage with pious Buddhists is that by which they make the tour of the City by measuring their length face downwards until they complete the circuit, thirteen miles. Others do this pilgrimage another way; they roll over sideways and measure the distance by the width of their faces, it is slower—takes a month—but far easier. Narzunof photographed two of these devotees as they were prostrating themselves. He returned from Lhasa by Nepal to India, from where he travelled to Odessa with the embassy from the Dalai-Lama to the Czar, the Khambo, Agwang Dordje, being the head of the embassy. The success of Narzunof in reaching Lhasa three times is remarkable, for "white men" from Europe and America cannot yet gain access to it. Sven Hedin had to return when within one hundred miles of Lhasa; Prince Henry of Orleans got further in 1889, but was stopped sixty miles away. But now that the Dalai-Lama has held communication with the Czar it is possible that Tibet will not remain the close country it has hitherto been.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

DR. TURNER, the Health Officer of Bombay, in his desire to improve the sanitary conditions of the city, has suggested the formation of an association with the object of increasing the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene among the ignorant classes. In the abstract it is an excellent suggestion. Whether it is practicable is another matter. The first step, says Dr. Turner, is to form an influential Committee; the next to form an association of members who will contribute an annual subscription of fifteen rupees and an entrance fee of five rupees. For what? For the benefit of the poor and unenlightened. We think Dr. Turner would have done better to keep the little item of money up his sleeve until he had got the association established and organised. He should have pointed out what the association was to do first; what it was to cost a long time afterwards, when members could not with self-respect back out of it. The idea is to employ male and female visitors of every caste and creed to visit the houses of the poor, to give popular illustrated lectures, to issue verbal and written instructions on suitable subjects to be selected by the working committee of management; the persons employed to be carefully chosen; so that while imparting knowledge they will not interfere with the religious sentiments and habits of the people. Among the subjects to which attention is to be given are:—The value and use of water, fresh air, sunlight, the evils of overcrowding, the measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease, the value of medical aid in sickness, the care of children, the necessity for cleanliness of the body and clothes, the evil of having animals living in the house, the protection of their milk and food from pollution. The habits of throwing filthy water and refuse out of windows that dampness and dirt are not necessary for health, and that accumulation of water and filth are antagonistic to sanitation, and that the sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city are to be obeyed. All perfectly sound and desirable. But the meeting got down the subscription to ten rupees straight away. One thing to be remembered, in this country is that it is all very well to lend a name to an undertaking for the public weal and another thing to pay, quite another thing. Those who have been connected with the working of a public body, the raising of a subscription for a charitable purpose, would have been able to give the energetic Health Officer some valuable information. Down goes the name for any sum which seems consistent with a man's dignity, but a very large percentage of promises are never fulfilled. The only way is to adopt the method followed some few years ago when the honorary treasurers published the two lists side by side; "contributions promised" and "contributions paid." Even that system was not wholly perfect. The scheme now propounded, we imagine, will very frequently find itself short of funds.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

KARACHI has given her views on the subject of the new mail contract. She wishes for more consideration, and the representation of the local Chamber of Commerce takes precisely the lines we anticipated three months ago. She wishes a division of the mails at Aden and that is what she will one day obtain, steamers running direct to Karachi as well as to Bombay. Like Bombay, Karachi makes the mistake of asking for a few hours off the time. What both should have asked for was a bi-weekly delivery. Mails could be sent twice, even thrice, a week as far as Aden on recognised mail steamers, and then by ferry-steamers running to reach here Tuesday and Friday, and that is what will come about one fine day. Nothing is gained by shortening the time by a few hours. The main points of the representation of the Karachi Chamber, besides the division of mails are those in which they state that the Karachi Port Trust are both financially and otherwise in a position to make adequate arrangements to accommodate mail steamers alongside a wharf, at any state of the tide; that the N.-W. Railway would be able to provide mail train service at a through speed of 40 miles an hour, thus placing the whole of the Punjab (including Simla), the United Provinces, and Rajputana at an advantage with regard to receipt of mails, and Bengal and Calcutta would in all probability be as quickly served via Karachi as via Bombay. With regard to Bombay and Southern and Central India the despatch of mail steamers via Karachi would mean a disadvantage at present, they admit, but with the scheme, Hyderabad-Sind-Bombay Railway on the broad gauge, now sanctioned, completed, Bombay could be served almost as speedily via Karachi as by direct mail steamer sailings to Bombay. This is, of course, going rather far, but they suggest as an alternative that the interests of Karachi, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Rajputana, in the opinion of the Chamber, unquestionably warrant the establishment of an Aden-Karachi fast branch service. The Bombay Chamber will have to keep its eyes very wide open or Karachi will romp in in front of it. They are shrewd far-seeing men in Karachi, with a way of expressing their views so clearly and concisely as to command attention.

ADVICE TO TIBET.

THE "Monatsschrift" writes that Yukang, the Chinese resident in Tibet, on the receipt of important information from the frontier, called the Council of State together, and explained that England intended to enter Tibet with troops, because last year the Council had offered resistance to every English official, who wished to enter Tibet, to arrange frontier and trade questions in a friendly manner. If Englishmen insist on coming to Tibet they should not meet with opposition, but matters should be settled in an amicable way without the risk of a breach of the good understanding existing. From an English source came the information that the Indian Government desired to come to an arrangement affecting the frontier question and trade with Tibet, and he considered it would be advisable to send a Commission across the frontier to discuss these matters.

AT the meeting of the Lord Northcote Memorial Committee, held last evening, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, it was resolved, in deference to the personal wishes of his Excellency, not to proceed further with the proposal to raise a permanent memorial. It was, however, determined to hold an entertainment, as originally proposed, in honour of their Excellencies.

THE "Indian Planter's Gazette" says:—With reference to our remarks on soluble tea Mr. John Roger writes to say that his mission to India has been entirely successful, and that his soluble tea will make its bow to the general public very soon under the most favourable auspices. The military authorities in this country are going to give the article a fair trial. As stated by us, the introduction of soluble tea will work us no harm, for the syndicate will purchase our green leaf, and there will consequently be a reduction of output of ordinary leaf tea, which will be to our advantage rather than otherwise.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in order to raise a fund for the endowment of a ward in the "Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital" to be called the "Pollen Ward," and thus to associate with the institution the name of Dr. John Pollen. That officer always took a keen and practical interest in the hospital, and doubtless there will be many who will be ready to subscribe to the fund in recognition of his services. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is required to bring the project to a successful issue. The following are the names of the members of the Committee:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. Stanley Reid, Col. W. H Burke, I. M. S., Mr Bomanje Dinshaw Petit, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Mr. James McDonald, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, Mr. Sulleman Haji Cassum Mitha, and Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji.

THE Native State of Jeypur, says the "Tribune" has recently witnessed the birth of a movement the future of which will be watched with no little interest throughout India. It appears that lately a local missionary succeeded in making two notable acquisitions to his fold, the one being Mr. Gunput Lal, a Sub-Judge in his Highness's service, and the other, a lady doctor, named Janki Bai, doing plague duty in the service of the State. Both of them, it appears, have been suspended from their respective posts, whether on account of their conversion to Christianity or on account of some other cause, it has not yet transpired. It appears that both the converts belonged to the Gaud Brahmin community, the members of which have naturally been very much exercised by their conduct. An extraordinary meeting of the community was lately held at which resolutions were passed pledging the community to cease sending their children to any Mission school and allowing missionary ladies to visit their Zenanas.

THIS is not an ordinary plague story, says a writer in the Calcutta "Journal," and I am not going to give you any harrowing details. But it is an incident which a popular jockey is not likely to hear the last of for a while. It appears that this well-known jockey, who finds it possible and profitable to take a trip home every year after the racing season closes, left in charge of a friend in Bombay, his hold-all containing his racing kit, whip, colours etc. When leaving England for Colombo he sent word to his friend to forward his valuable baggage in time to reach there for the race-week. When he landed in the spicy land, he enquired diligently for his outfit and at length discovered that an intelligent shipping clerk had consigned the package as "bedding." The authorities at Colombo, by whom Plague is always spelt in capital letters, did not hesitate a moment. Bedding from that plague-infested port of Bombay must be burnt immediately, and so the whips, silk shirts and other precious belongings were consigned to the flames. Whether we shall see this latest plague victim ride as many winners as last year I will not dare to prophesy, but if not, there will not be wanting those who will tell us that all his luck was in his whip.

How many persons in India know that within the last few years there has been growing up with remarkable rapidity an export trade from Nepal in fibrous products to India? Four years ago this trade had already reached a value of over four lakhs; in 1902-03 it increased to over eleven lakhs. One of the articles comprised in the heading is jute, and the accounts of the Frontier Trade of India show that jute, the produce of Nepal, is being sent into Bengal in increasing quantities each year. In 1899-1900 the receipts amounted to 70,389 maunds valued at Rs, 2,80,341; in 1902-03 they had reached 149,518 maunds valued at Rs. 5,08,898. The remaining six lakhs (out of the eleven stated above) was the value of what are said to be "fibrous products raw (excluding jute)" and consist mostly of sabai grass sent into the United Provinces and Bengal for the manufacture of paper. Doubtless the railway lines now running into the Nepal terai at four points give facilities for the jute and sabai trade. But might not the same advantages be turned to account for trade from this side? The total trade of Nepal with India amounts to a value (£ over four crores of rupees, and the imports from that country into India have a recorded value about double that of the exports from India to Nepal.

THE Liberal Unionist member for the Falkir Burghs, who has just intimated his return to the Liberal party, is one of the largest coalowners in Scotland.

ABDUL-HAMID.

THE MAN: HIS CHARACTER AND HIS ENTOURAGE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette".)

AN ex-attache in the Turkish foreign office, a Greek, long resident in Turkey, is the author of this article which is published without prejudice as a fair sample of the criticism which the Sultan receives from those of his subjects who are opposed to him on political and religious grounds:—

Be it from forgetfulness or hypocrisy, Abdul-Hamid never confesses to anything. Among the many crimes of which he is charged by his enemies there is one which made a great sensation. One of his body-guard, and Albanian named Gani Bey, who, high in his favour, had committed the most atrocious deeds, as much on his own account as on that of his master, ended by becoming troublesome. The Sultan, it is said, got rid of him, the man being stabbed in a milk shop at Pera by one Hafouz-Omer Pasha. The Sultan displayed deep emotion on learning of the murder, and ordered the arrest and punishment of the assassin, while secretly Yildiz agents facilitated the flight of the the latter abroad. At the same time Abdul-Hamid caused to be spread false reports which pointed to Djavid Bey, son of the Grand Vizier Halil-Rifaat Pasha—a man who was causing him considerable uneasiness—as the real instigator of the crime. These slanderous stories were supported by the most plausible arguments, such as the hatred Djavid was known to have borne Gani for having been insulted by him in public. A perfect commedian, the Sultan pretended to give credence to these rumours, which originated with himself, and indeed he carried his effrontery so far as to feign indignation and call for the punishment of an innocent man whom he accused. He became popular among the Albanians by telling Halil Bey, bodyguard like Gani, and brother-in-law to the latter, that the assassination of his relative, a devoted servant of the throne, was a personal insult towards him, Abdul-Hamid.

"Do you authorise me, sire," asked the touchy Albanian, "to avenge my brother's blood?"

"No, no, no, Halil—not yet," replied the Sultan quickly, and thus authorised sufficiently the crime that he himself so much desired.

Vengeance is a dish eaten cold, in the East more than elsewhere. Seven months went by without incident, during which Halil Bey and another of his relatives, the sinister Essad Pasha, chief of Janina "genndarmerie" prepared everything for the carrying on of their design, the master not interfering in any way. Finally, in the autumn of 1900, Essad charged with the moderous mission one of the former servants of Gani's family, named Hadji-Mostapha. This man went to Constantinople, waited in broad daylight on the Karakeui Bridge for Djavid Bey to pass, and killed him with three shots from a revolver. The murderer was arrested, tried, and condemned to death. In spite, however, of the energetic protest of the Grand Vizier, not only did the man remain unpunished, but he was liberally rewarded, and is still living in some distant province with the satisfaction that comes from duty well done.

Such are the discreet means that the Sultan employs to get rid of troublesome people, and such is his skill that it is rarely any one escapes him.

Among the latter, however, must be counted Odian Effendi, former Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works. The Sultan, for divers reasons, was about to have him arrested, when the then Grand Master of Ceremonies, Kiamil Bey, learning of his master's secret design, warned Odian Effendi in time, and the latter saved his life by fleeing to Paris.

Abdul-Hamid sometimes acts in cold blood, at other times in a fit of anger. When premeditated, his punishments are more refined and subtle; then forgetting his usual prudence and cunning he betrays his true character.

The Sultan, like all neurotics, has moments of great irritability, during which he becomes violent. Several times he has beaten his secretaries or his chamberlains. Once he threw his inkstand at the head of Kutchuk Said Pasha, then secretary-in-chief, who was able to dodge his head in time. Another day, suddenly enraged with the same personage during a discussion on the Egyptian question, he drew from his pocket a revolver and threatened to fire at the pasha, who, terrified, implored his pardon.

It is said that Abdul-Hamid quickly regrets his violence, which he fears will arouse the resentment of his suite. It is, moreover, his policy as well as his temperament to make people think him gentle and good, and to pretend that he has in reserve vast stores of tenderness. He tries to enlist sympathies everywhere, feeling that no one loves him. Thus he poses often as a victim, complaining of the malice an ingratitude of men, and this complaint has such an accent of sincerity that for the moment they deceive those who listen.

Although his voice is naturally deep and strong, he knows how to make it caressing and almost gentle, and he has the gift of making himself agreeable in order to win the friendship of those who approach him, especially foreigners. He takes all kinds of pains to please them, and it is seldom that a European leaves him without being fascinated by his cordial and charming manner and exquisite tact. The Sultan, in fact, practises the art of politeness and hospitality not only as an Oriental, but also as a European. Nowhere are foreign notabilities received as royally as at Yildiz, and even mere tourists passing through Constantinople and present at the ceremony of Selamlyk will be received with honours. If they form a numerous party all kinds of flattering attentions are showered upon them during the ceremony, and they find before leaving a sumptuous lunch served on the terrace of the Yildiz Kiosk. Cigarettes are presented to them and an aide-de-camp of the Sultan conveys to them the Imperial compliments. Again, at their departure from Costantinople—a full view of which has been facilitated by an order from the palace—General Scheker-Ahmed Pasha presents it to his interest. Sometimes a functionary or grand personage falls ill. A chamberlain goes and inquires after his health with the complements of the sovereign; a court physician goes to attend him; if he dies and leaves sons whose fidelity the master wishes to secure, the interment is paid for out of the Imperial purse.

Sometimes he attempts by feigned amiability to win over some men he fears and on whom he has no hold, and then there is nothing to which he will not stoop in order to obtain by cunning what he cannot obtain by force. Instances abound of this complete absence of dignity. The first secretary of an embassy, a quick-tempered and blunt man, very much feared at Yildiz, had four years ago a violent altercation with the chamberlain Izzet Bey, then all-powerful. The Sultan, who had reasons to fear the consequences of a quarrel, wished to reconcile the two adversaries, and in order to appease the European diplomatist who displayed violent anger, he pleaded with him, promised him all kinds of compensation and ended by taking his hands and begging him to pardon his favourite.

It is so natural to him to lack majesty that in his joyous moments he forgets his grandeur. When the London press, after the Armenian massacres, urged Europe to depose him whom Gladstone called The Great Assassin, and the fleet of Admiral Seymour was manœuvring in a disquieting manner in the waters of the Archipelago, the Sultan, one night, from information sent by the Ottoman embassy in London, had reason to think that flight abroad was his only means of safety. He summoned his ministers in extraordinary council to deliberate on the situtation, while his yacht Izzedin was anchored off Bechiktach with steam up ready to take him to Odessa. One of the ministers, Mahmoud-Djellaleddin Pasha, suggested that the German embassy be consulted. The Sultan immediately despatched his favourite, Izzet Bey to the representative of Kaiser Wilhelm.

(continued.)

Do not advise any one to come here unless he has money and can afford to wait. A man in Australia receiving £300 a year is better off than he would be here with £400. This is an extract from a letter received from a friend in South Africa by the Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner, and he has published it for general information.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN OUTBREAK.

ADRIANOPLE IN REVOLT.

TURKS ABANDON TOWNS.

FLIGHT OF OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Reports from Turkish and Bulgarian sources respectively relate to reverses of the opponents and to massacres and atrocities involving large numbers, but few of the reports are verifiable.

It appears undoubted that the rising has become general in the Vilayet of Adrianople. This is attributed largely to the visit of the Russian Squadron.

The Turks have abandoned Iniada and other places on the Coast.

Refugees are arriving at the mouth of the Bosphorus

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The refugees who have arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus number 880 and include the Governor and officials of India. They declare that the bands there consisted of Bulgarians in uniform and armed with rifles.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT BUDAPEST.

SIXTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

THE DANGERS OF FLATS.

A fire took place in a fancy goods warehouse which is surmounted by residential flats at Budapest last night. The inmates in their terror jumped from the windows, and 13 were killed and 16 injured. It is believed that 50 others perished in the flames.

ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Bishop Bourne of Southwark has been nominated Catholic Archbishop of Westminster in succession to Cardinal Vaughan.

[The Right Rev. Francis Bourne, the new Archbishop of Westminster, was born at Clapham on the 23rd March, 1861. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; St. Edmund's Ware; St. Sulpice, Paris; and the University of Louvain. He was ordained priest in 1884, and appointed Rector of Southwark Diocesan Seminary in 1889. He was named Domestic Prelate to the late Pope Leo XIII in 1895. In 1896 he was appointed titular Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Southwark, and the next year he became head of the Southwark Diocese.]

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has surrendered to his bail, the whole fifty thousand pounds having been found since his first appearance before the Magistrate.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

DISPUTE OVER RAILWAY DUES.

RELATIONS STRAINED AT JIBUTIL.

It is reported at Aden that strained relations exist between the French and Abyssinians owing to the refusal of the French to pay the heavy Abyssinian dues on the traffic of the Jibutil railway. The Abyssinians have stopped the work on the French roadway in the concession at the railhead to Harrar. A force of Senegalese is expected at Jibutil.

THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Lord Salisbury will be interred privately in the family burial ground on the 31st instant.

There will be a memorial service at Westminster Abbey.

EXPORT OF ARMS TO CHINA.

REMOVAL OF PROHIBITION.

An Imperial decree issued at Berlin removes the prohibition of the export of arms and war material to China.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

Telegraphic information has been received by Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Company, Agents, City Line of Steamers, that the steamer City of Corinth, due in Calcutta from Liverpool, has been disabled. The Agents promptly despatched two tugs to render any assistance that may be necessary and to bring the vessel into port.. The steamer was at Saugor to-day, and is expected to arrive in port some time to-morrow afternoon.

THE COMING INDIAN CONGRESS.

ATTACKS ON OFFICIALS.

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

The local Congress secretaries have been directed by the Madras Congress Executive Committee to publish the following resolution of the committee:—"That in the opinion of this Committee the attacks in United India on the office bearers of this Committee are unwarranted and unjustifiable.' The Resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the Committee at a meeting which was largely attended.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla comprises the passing of the Sugar Duties Bill introduced at the last meeting. The Bills to be introduced are all small ones. The most important is that relating to the Official Secrets Act. It removes the puzzling provision in the existing Act which requires the intention to be proved in each case, and substitutes a simpler and more easily understood rule that no confidential plans, documents, or information may be made public without specific permission of a properly constituted authority. The Foreign Marriages Bill is merely to constitute arrangements in India for the service of notices required under the Foreign Marriages Order of the home Privy Council thereby enabling the residents in this country to avail themselves at will of the provisions of this order. The Leper Bill is to enable sufferers from leprosy in the native States to be accommodated in asylums in the British territory where they cannot now be received.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LADY NORTHCOTE.

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The members of the Indian National Association presented a farewell address to Lady Northcote this afternoon at Ganeshkhind. The deputation was consisted of only eight members, namely, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Bhandarkar, Messrs Bootee, Visvesveraya, Putwardhan, Abdul Wahed, and Phatak. The deputation was very kindly received at the hall by Lady Northcote. Dr. Bhandarkar read the address of which the following are extracts:—

We, the members of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, desire on the eve of your departure from our midst to express our feeling of sincere gratitude for the great interest taken during the time you filled the office of President. One of the main objects is the promotion of social intercourse and friendly feeling between European and native communities. In promoting these objects your Excellency has ever been indefatigable. Your Excellency has proved an ideal President. It would be no exaggeration to say that your work in other sphere also has ever been ceaselessly directed towards the promotion of objects which the Association has most at heart. Your Excellency has striven very successfully to improve the financial position of the Lady Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch, for providing medical aid for the women of India. Your Excellency held several purdah parties both here and in Bombay to promote social intercourse among ladies of all communities, and for special convenience of those who observe the Eastern custom of Zenana. Your charities have been numerous. Your kindly sympathy for the poor and visits to their homes have brought cheer and comfort to many a distressed family. By your high aims, suavity of manner, and true practical sympathy your Excellency has won the esteem and affection of all classes of the community. When you will leave these shores the public will keenly feel the loss of a kind and warm-hearted friend and tactful and sympathetic leader of society. It is our fervent hope and prayer that you may enjoy many years of health and happiness, and that you may long be spared to carry on your mission of benevolence in the new sphere in which your work will lie.

Her Excellency, in replying to the address, thanked the members very cordially for their very kind allusions to herself. She spoke of the good work the Association was doing, and wished it every success in the future.

After remaining a short time in Government House the deputation withdrew.

APPEAL AGAINST A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

A REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

On the 3rd June last Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Mohunlal Motichand, a cloth merchant, and one Abdul Hussein, a picture-frame seller, to one day's imprisonment or to be detained till the rising of the court. This led to a general strike of shop keepers in the Main and Centre streets. Tue two accused preferred to appeal to Mr. Swifte, the Collector, against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate. The Collector referred the matter to the High Court, giving his opinion that the Cantonment Magistrate was wrong in his decision concerning the alleged obstruction. The two accused are now called upon by the High Court to argue in support of the Collector's reference, which will be heard on Thursday next.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE AS SPECTATORS

Two more matches in connection with the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. The attendance was very large, including Lord and Lady Northcote The first game was between the Poona Gymkhana and the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The former was composed of Mr. Keighley, Central India Horse; Captain Meywell, A. D. C.; Captain Bremner, Royal Staffords; and Captain Davie, Royal Scots. The latter was consisted of Mr. Lemarchant, Captains Birch and Harbord, and Mr. Lambert. The game was practically a walk over for the Poona Gymkhana, They were strong in all points and their combination was good. Mr. Bremner played capitally, and much of the scoring was due to him The Gymkhana won by 5 goals and 6 subsidiaries to 1 goal.

The second game was between the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the Buffs "A" team. The former was composed of Duffedar Fazand Ali Captain Anderson Major Edwards, and Captain Alexander; and the latter team was composed of Captains Powel, Hickman, and Porter, and Mr. Barker. This game was much faster and better contested. The Cavalry were well represented, especially in Captain Alexander, whose hitting was a feature of the game. Mr. Barker and Captain Hickman played well, especially the former, who scored the only goal for his side. The game resulted in a win for the Cavalry by 4 goals to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

CRICKET AT POONA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY VS THE BUFFS.

The two days' cricket match between the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, and the Buffs concluded to-day in the victory of the latter by an innings and 23 runs. The Buffs in their first innings scored 218 runs and the Royal Garrison Artillery 98 runs, Following on, the latter made 97 runs for their second innings.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Arrangements for holding the Mahomedan Educational Conference have been completed and delegates have already begun to arrive. The Conference will be held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant in Sachapir Street, where a large shamiana has been erected for the purpose. Some 300 delegates, mostly from Western India, are expected to take part in the Conference which is the first movement of its kind among the Mahomedans.

OFFICERS FOR SOMALILAND.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Major Lee, 4th Hussars; Captain Hammond, Dorset Regiment; Captain Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captain Pratt, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Weatherby, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Duff, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, have been ordered to Somaliland to replace casualties.

AN ILLICIT STILL EXCISE RAID AT DELHI.

DELHI, AUGUST 25.

To-day the Delhi Excise authorities made a raid on an illicit native distillery in Sitaram Bazaar, seizing the entire plant in the process of working, and making several important arrests. The liquor found, which was being drawn off into bottles ready for consumption, was estimated at seventy-five per cent overproof.

It is believed an extensive illicit distilling business has been carried on by this gang for several years as it has been known to the authorities that a large amount of illicit liquor was being smuggled throughout the country, but the Excise officials were unable to trace the source of the supply. These distillers appear to have waxed wealthy at the revenue's expense, and their chief is reported to be a wealthy man of high standing amongst the native population.

The raid has caused a big sensation in the Bazaar.

The Excise daroga, it is alleged, was offered a bribe of Rs. 500, which he refused, and this attempt to bribe forms a separate charge against the accused

The raid resulted from slight accidental clues reported by a young native police officer, Abdul Aziz, which were intelligently followed up.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The question having been raised in the case of Madras Corps the Government of India have approved of cadet volunteers firing the old musketry course until rearmed with '303 carbines.

An indent has gone home for twenty more '303 maxims for the Indian Army.

Local transport is to be engaged at Tientsin, China, for sending back men and stores to India.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 9.—The newspapers state that the selection of Lord Northcote has given general satisfaction. Beside his social gifts and personal advantages, his training has been an excellent preparation for the new post. He is of ripe experience and tactful, and his political sympathies will be valuable in a free, democratic federation.

Adelaide, August 9.—Sir Richard Baker, the President of the Senate, who met the new Governor-General, Lord Northcote, at the Delhi Durbar, describes his Excellency as being of short stature, pleasing manner, and a man of high intelligence. The Hon Victor Hood, private secretary to Sir G R Le Hunte, has known Lord Northcote some years ago, and describes him as exceedingly urbane. Both agree that Lord Northcote will be a worthy successor to Lord Tennyson.

Sydney, August 9.—His Excellency Lord Tennyson was yesterday informed by a cable from the Secretary of State that the King had approved of the appointment of Lord Northcote as his Excellency's successor as Governor-General. His Excellency, who is personally acquainted with Lord Northcote, stated that he was very pleased to hear of his appointment. Lord Tennyson is sorry to have to keep to his original intention of leaving in December, but owing to urgent private affairs his departure for England is necessary.

Sir Edmund Barton, referring to the appointment, said he thought that it would prove a successful one. Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to the Governor-General recently asking whether the appointment of Lord Northcote would be acceptable to the Government, and was informed that his Lordship's Governorship of Bombay had been conducted with marked success. From all he (Sir E. Barton) could gather, Lord Northcote was a man of proved ability and capacity.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

LABOUR PETITION TO THE COLONIES.

London, August 9.—The Labour members of the House of Commons have signed an appeal to the working men of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, to defeat the proposal for Preferential Trade, "which amounts" says the appeal, "to taxing our food for your benefit. Mr. Chamberlain wrongs you when he tells you to ask for a profound injustice, which can never mean the cementing of the relations between the different parts of the Empire."

THE HOOLEY DEALS.

PROSECUTIONS CONTEMPLATED.

London, August 9.—Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney General, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that he had directed the Public Prosecutor to consider the advisability of prosecuting E T Hooley owing to the fact that two judges in recent cases had described his actions as fraudulent.

PHIL MAY'S FUNERAL.

A GREAT GATHERING.

London, August 9—The remains of the late Phil May were buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Green. There was a great gathering of journalists present, and amongst them were Mr. Longstaffe, the celebrated Victoria artist, and Mr. Tom Roberts, the well known Sydney painter.

STRIKE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

London, August 9.—A serious strike riot is reported from Nikolaieff, which is the chief Russian ship building station and arsenal on the Black Sea. The disturbances culminated in the strikers trying to storm the Government spirit depot. The troops were called out, and fired upon the rioters, killing 12 and wounding 20. It is computed that during the month of July upwards of 200 strikers were killed and 2,000 wounded in the disaffected portions of Russia by similar action of the military.

The "Times" says that a considerable portion of industrial Russia is in a condition bordering on wholesale anarchy. In Odessa, which, like other towns in Southern Russia, has a large floating summer population, riotous proceedings are reported. The dockers have sacked many of the shops in the town and thrown their contents into the sea. The chief of the police they compelled to flee, and they declare that if the authorities summon the military to shoot them down they will fire the city and burn it to the ground.

BOER COMMANDER DEAD.

London, August 9.—Colonel Schil Reichenhall one of the Commanders in the Boer war, is dead

THE MOTOR-CAR BILL.

SPEED LIMIT OF TWENTY MILES.

London, August 8—The motor-car Bill under which it was proposed to limit the speed of motors to 25 miles an hour on the highways and to 12 miles within town boundaries, gave rise to a prolonged debate in the House of Commons. A compromise was eventually agreed upon by which the speed of motor-cars on the highroads is limited to 20 miles an hour.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT

APPENDED to the Annual Report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. for the year 1902, appears the following:—

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle.
11th August 1903.

Memorandum from the Commissioner C. D.:—There are scarcely any points of importance in this report which have not been fully discussed in previous reviews.

The decrease in the number of registered instruments of all kinds that is, sale deeds, mortgage bonds and simple money bonds, which occurred in 1901 was well maintained last year. The Special Judge attributes it to liberal disbursements of tagai advances. He is probably correct to a great extent, as in recent years tagai has been freely distributed on account of the famine. A continuance of taga grants on the same scale cannot, however, be expected in normal years, and it will be interesting to note the effect of reduced allotments on the transactions between the agriculturists and the money-lenders.

Power to compel the attendance of parties has recently been conferred on 59 additional Conciliators in accordance with a suggestion made from this office. It is hoped that this may result in a substantial increase in the number and value of agreements effected by Conciliators, which in previous years were retarded in great measure by the absence of parties. But past experience also shows that Conciliators authorized to compel attendance do not exercise their powers freely and it will be advisable for the Special Judge and the officers under him to take every opportunity of encouraging them to use their powers on all suitable occasions. The Commissioner notes that, beyond the inclusion in the statements appended to the report of the names of those Conciliators and Village Munsifs, who have done the best and most successful work, there appears to exist no regular machinery for the recognition of public spirit displayed in this direction. It is suggested that something might be done to stimulate and encourage such public spirit if the names of those who have specially distinguished themselves by unusually meritorious services were separately reported by the Special Judge with a view to the grant of certificates under the orders of Government.

Sections 2 and 20 of the Act were extended to the Khandesh District in May 1902, on the recommendation of the District Judge, who pointed out that for the relief of the classes who had suffered from the famine the Civil Courts should have power to permit recovery of amounts of decrees in instalments. Since the close of the year these sections have also been extended to the Nasik District, in common with other parts of the Presidency. And a later notification again has extended to Khandesh the provisions of Chapters V and VI and Chapter VII so far as it relates to the proceedings of the Village Munsif and Conciliators. The effect of all these measures should be noticed in the report for the current year."

Resolution.—Government approve the abbreviated form of report which contains not less information and a more interesting presentation of the salient features of the working of the Act than its predecessors.

The slight increase in the number of suits and applications for execution filed in the Courts of Subordinate Judges is almost counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in the Courts of Village Munsifs, and it is satisfactory to note that partial recovery from a period of depression has not, so far as the statistics show, resulted in energetic pursuit of their debtors by creditors. Government concur in the opinion of the Commissioner that the decrease in the number of registered instruments should be ascribed at any rate in part to the effects of liberal distribution of takavi advances.

The Governor in Council acknowledges with pleasure the extension of the influence of Conciliators and the good work done by the officers. Considerable sacrifice of time and efforts are necessary on the part of Conciliators to protect the interests of ignorant agriculturists, and Government concur, with the Commissioner that prominence should be given to especially meritorious services with a view to special recognition in some suitable form. Letters conveying the thanks of Government will therefor be sent to those gentlemen named in Appendices G and H on whom the heavier burden of work has fallen.

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

ALL who are interested in the military history of Bombay during the last century and a half will greatly appreciate a little volume published in the early part of the present year by Messrs. William Clowes and Sons. It is a list of the officers of the Bombay Artillery, and comprises a practically completed history of the regiment from its formation in 1749, along with a good deal of other information of immense interest to all who have been associated in any way with the military life of the Presidency. Some time ago Major Leslie compiled a list of the Artillery officers of Madras, and previously a similar list of Bengal officers had been published as the result of the labours of General Stubbs. The historical value of these works suggested to Colonel F. W. M. Spring, retired pay R. A., the necessity of a similar publication in respect of the Bombay Regiment. In taking up the task he has displayed an amount of zeal which shows that the work to him was a labour of love; and little has been omitted from the volume that might have improved it or rendered it more complete. He has had access to all existing records, and the ready manner in which he has been assisted with all necessary information clearly shows that there were many who anxiously awaited the publication of the work. One of the most interesting features of the book is a short history of the early days of the regiment, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the first muster roll to be found is dated 1708, and its members were denominated the "Gun room crew." The early days of the regiment were full of interest and some of the old names with their designation of rank have a quaint sound, reminiscent of a period even earlier than that in which their owners really lived. Colonel Spring points out that the list is in some places incomplete. This is due to the faulty nature of the existing records. The volume is nicely bound, and it would be an ornamental addition to any bookshelf.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the upholder of the rights of the natives of this peninsula, of all castes and creeds, as the exponent of the 'crushed" Interests of the people of diverse qualities of head and heart, including Bengalis and Congressmen, I beg to present in your journal that the eyes of all not excluding your ill-wishers, may be inevitably drawn to it. At the outset I solemnly affirm and say that I am not a congressman, not the cherished object of devotion and worship, not the idol of popularity now being set up in every temple political in Gujerat. I am not a Hindu, nor a Parsee, neither am I a hybrid. I am not a hater of all Governments, not of the British especially. I have at no time read Mill on Liberty and learnt the just or unjust use of that voluminous work. Bright is not my master in Political Economy, and though I know little of this most worthly science, a fine tool to knock off the head of every British official, I did not learn it in mandans and on platforms. Now I lodge my protest, the justness of which will be appreciated by every one that reads. And I pray, Sir, that you will set forth this everlasting grievance of every true lover of India, what, though he be a congressman, in a land or that would go home, that would quote disastrously on the foaming lips of a platform orator. Last Saturday I had been decoyed into the witnessing of a musical farce performed by an English Company. Imagine my consternation when I beheld among the audience, Parsees in dress suits, Hindus in English costumes, on green cushions and cane chairs, and their eyes wide open! I branded them one and all as political devastators of India. There they were spending Indian money on things English, gaining, for all a sane man could judge, a night's sleeplessness and distraction, for the intellectual edification they must have received in an uncertain quantity! This money, I presume, will be sent to England by the next mail—money going out of country. India money going to England. I, sir, was only taken with the passing of a false coin, but not with the eminent intention of sending it to your home. No one can blame me. Then I made my calculation of the money that would have been utilised in our mother country, of the strength it would have been in a fight against officials, of the mandap more it would have raised of the pamphlet it would have published, of the journal it would have bought, and what not! And then my heart broke—that inestimable organ which so many educated natives possess for the cherishing of the English Government but I have kept it beating till the writing of this protest. And I will cease troubling, with satisfaction, when it goes home.—Yours, etc.,

F.

25th August.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E Grey, Mr. T. W. Caffe, Dr A G Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J David, Mr D E Wacha, Mr G A Anderson. Mr C H Armstrong, Mr W L Harvey, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr W N Shilston, the Secretary.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Government inquiring whether there were any financial objections to the Municipal contribution to the Trust being limited to such a sum as the Trustees required to balance their general account for the year.

The chairman said his own feeling in the matter was that they should do as the Corporation wished, provided that the latter acknowledged that the demand for the sum payable should rest with the Trustees and not with the Corporation. In the course of the discussion that took place in the Corporation on the subject it was suggested by a councillor that the Corporation's contribution to the Trust under Section 72 of the Improvement Trust Act should be limited to Rs. 50,000 during the current year. He (the chairman) understood that the amount of Rs. 50,000 was put forward because the Corporation was informed that the right to fix the sum rested with that body provided that it was a substantial one. He considered that was a position which the Trustees ought not in any way to acknowledge. The intention of the legislature was that each year the Trustees should demand a sum not exceeding two per cent. on the rateable properties mentioned in Section 72. He thought the wording "a sum not exceeding two per cent" was singularly unfortunate. The lawyers of the Trustees considered that the wording was a little clumsy, and that the sum should exactly two per cent

Mr. Harvey observed that that was not the Advocate-General's opinion. He contended that the Municipality under the Act were bound to pay on the demand of the Trust a sum to commensurate with the requirements of the Board for the year.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the real question before the Board was whether their finances were likely to be embarrassed in the slightest degree by limiting the Corporation's contribution to the actual requirements of the Board. He said that the balance in the hands of the Trust was a substantial one. It was divisible at the end of a certain period and the major portion thereof would ultimately go to the Corporation. He could not see what object there could be in demanding a sum which was more than was actually required. He did not think there would be any financial difficulty in managing the affairs of the Board if the Corporation limited their contribution to a figure which would balance its budget estimates.

Some discussion followed on the working of the section, and it was eventually resolved on the motion of the chairman that the Government should be informed that the Trustees saw no financial objection to the contribution from the Corporation under section 72 of the Act being limited to that required in the opinion of the Board to balance their general account of each year, and that such contribution should be subject to the limiation of two per cent on the rateable value as laid down in the Section.

The proposition was carried.

UNAUTHORISED PUBLICATION.

The Board next considered a memorandum by the Chairman regarding the publication by the "Bombay Samachar" of the report of the Land Committee No. IV, dated the 7th May, 1903, dealing with certain additions to and omissions from the Scheme II.

The chairman moved that the Manager of the "Bombay Samachar" should be informed that the publication of the Land Committee's report in question was unauthorised, and that the Trustees would hold him responsible for damages should their interests in any way suffer from such publication. He, said their solicitors had already referred to them two cases as a result of this publication, and it seemed to him desirable that they should take some action in the matter.

The proposition was adopted.

The Board after transacting some other business adjourned.

THEATRICALS AT BELGAUM.

OUR Belgaum Correspondent writes:—A most successful dramatic entertainment lasting for two nights has been given at the Artillery Theatre. The pieces played were two farces "Christmas Boxes" and "Crazed." The plot of the former turns on the devices adopted by two not over-devoted husbands, Messrs Jackley and Holly to avoid giving Christmas presents to their wives. With this object they agree to make love to each others wives, and the mutual discovery which is to follow is to furnish a ground for such wrath on the part of each aggrieved husband as to make Christmas Boxes to his wife an impossibility. This plan is discovered by the ladies who connive at it with such effect that Messrs Jackley and Holly are inveigled into secretly purchasing the desired Christmas Boxes for each others wives. The piece ends with revelations and the discomfiture of the plotters. The plot is somewhat silly, but the efforts of the actors sufficed to make it amusing. Mr. Tudor Owen as "Jackley," in spite of a get up rather too aged for the part, was extremely funny, and his grimaces kept the house in a roar of laughter. Mr. Ward as 'Holly" was not particularly successful. Mrs. Muscroft played the part of "Mrs. Jackley" with plenty of vivacity and Mrs. Longfield as "Mrs. Holly" did well. The part of "Mary," the housemaid, played by Miss Arnold, was an immense succes,

The second piece 'Crazed" is even slighter than the first, and has no plot at all, being merely an incident in the ordinary life of two mad creatures, a poet and a composer, who share a room in a lodging house, and impress the housemaid into their service to assist in the rehearsal of their finest effects. This piece was much better played than the first, and the audience were in roars of laughter throughout. Mr. Ward, whose make up was extremely good, played the part of the "Mad Author" very passably; but he was quite eclipsed by Mr. Tudor Owen who, attired in a flaming red wig and a flowered dressing gown of an appalling pattern, wandered about the stage singing for his boots or allowing her fingers to wander over the keys of the piano, occasionally deviating into the semblance of an air Mrs. Muscroft, in a blue print dress, made an irresistible "Sally"; and the bit of the piece was her singing of "Mary was a housemaid," accompanied by a dance by Mr. Tudor Owen, whose powers in this respect were a revolution to the whole station Altogether great credit is due to Mrs. Longfield, who was, we understand, mainly responsible for getting up the piece, and to Captain Brown, stage manager, whose unfortunate accident, while riding to parade a few days later, has occasioned the greatest sympathy in Belgaum.

CONGREGATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE religious Communities and Associations established at Marseilles and in the Department of the "Bouches-du-Rhone" pay alone taxes amounting to 120,979 francs. There are five categories of these establishments, first, authorised congregations of men; second, of women; third, non-authorised congregations of men; fourth, of women, and fifth, establishments belonging to or occupied by non-authorised Associations or Communities. The above total of taxes does not include door and window tax, nor some other items. From whom the State will recover these taxes is a nice question, now that the congregations who paid them are dispersed and for the most part gone to reside in other countries.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

YACHTING AT COWES.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

THIS week cricket has been its splendid self again—the race for the championship is delightfully open, important matches have been fought neck and neck to a finish, and best of all, bright sunshine has given its blessing. It may be that the championship is not cricket; that each match should be played for its own sake alone. It may be that the championship is not good for the game But yet what a spice it gives to the matches! How important it makes each missed catch; how valuable each fifty; how interesting the evening paper! It was so long since there had been anything of a fight for "top place" that one had almost forgotten how exciting cricket can become. This stern last lap with Middlesex and Yorkshire fighting the way inch by inch is some compensation for all the rain and the mud. It was a fine performance for Somerset to press Middlesex so hard; it was a finer performance for Middlesex to get home safely in the end. It is sheer nonsense to say that because Middlesex play comparatively few matches they cannot justly earn the championship. Under the system by which the contest is decided this very fact makes defeat additionally disastrous to them. They have played all the best of the counties, and they have beaten most of them; what greater proof of their worth could they give? They have not won their matches by overpowering strength in any one department; they are sound at every point. They have proved time after time how difficult a side they are to beat even when things have been going badly with them, and they have added proof to proof by their victory over Somerset. For the men of the "West Country" are always most formidable when meeting a successful side; they have in their time wrecked many a team that seemed to be sailing safely into port. They fought a great battle on Wednesday and only a splendid side could have beaten them. It was their lead on the first inning that won Middlesex the match, but it was their play in their second innings that showed their greatness. To be set over three hundred to get in the fourth inning of a match against any side is always a tremendous task; but the difficulty is increased when Woods is leading the opposition. Most counties would have been overawed by the task; they would have deemed it the game to keep their wickets up and to let the runs come, and they would have refused to take risks. But Braquet and Wells and Macgregor are not built that way at all. "Punch whenever you can" is their motto, and they practised it with excellent results. The necessary 313 were obtained at the rate of over a hundred runs an hour.

In an undemonstrative way Worcestershire have been winning matches and gradually climbing up the championship table, and now it comes with something like a shock to find that they have mounted to fourth place. Their record in past years has not been a great one, and so it has become customary to look upon the tail end of the championship table as their proper position, but when one comes to consider their form this season and to analyse the composition of the side, it dawns on one that they are quite a fine all round team. It is not very many counties that have two such excellent bowlers as Arnold and Wilson to open the attack—medium-pace, with cunning variations, at one end; fast, very fast, with a swerve thrown in on most days, at the other. Then as changes are Keene and Bird, with Simpson-Hayward to upset occasionally all calculations with his original "jobs." Moreover, Worcestershire are a really good batting side. H. K. Foster, a merry player with all sorts of enterprising, flashing shots on the off-side, has never shown finer form than this season; Arnold is as good a batsman as he is a bowler; Bowley gathers his hundreds more often than most; and there are others to go in later capable of improving on or retrieving the start. Gaukrodger, too, serves his side well behind the stumps, besides hitting "like a kicking horse." With R. E. Foster and W. W. Lowe to assist shortly they may climb even higher.

Such a mercurial player as A. O. Jones is worth a great deal to a side. He is all energy; he cannot keep still, and he is unhappy if an over passes and nothing comes his way. At slip or far out in the "country," he is equally splendid. At one period of the game with Surrey he was fielding in positions so far apart that he had to journey a hundred yards or more between each over—running to get across in time. The rest of a side cannot in common decency stare themselves when they have a captain like that. Jones is a Rugby three-quarter, and that accounts for his dash. For if a man is capable of filling such a position he must be fleet of foot, and the speed which stands him in good stead when running with only a ball is equally useful when running after the other. There were few who expected that Lancashire would prove good enough for Yorkshire. The Tykes are obviously the better side. In batting Lancashire compares very favourably with them, but it is in bowling that Yorkshire have the pull over them—as indeed they have over every side. Nevertheless the game at Bradford was a keen one. A little luck and Lancashire might have won. Yorkshire's final task was not a light one, and much credit is due to them. The way in which Yorkshire have recovered from their bad start this year has been remarkable, and they have most excellent chances of retaining the championship. Middlesex, it is true, would have to be beaten twice for this to happen, which is not probable.

The question of the out-of-pocket expenses to be paid to the amateurs of the English team for Australia has brought the question of amateurism in first-class cricket into prominence, and many wild statements have been circulated with regard to large gains made by amateurs out of their cricket. Mr. C. B. Fry, writing in the "Daily Express," explains how misleading and untrue such statements have been. When it comes to vague insinuations about every amateur being paid for playing either by surreptitious bank-notes found in his boots or by extravagant items set down in his out of pocket expenses, he says, well—not to put too fine a point on it, it is sheer unadulterated humbug. The truth of the matter, Mr. Fry explains, is this: The county clubs one and all pay their amateurs' out-of-pocket expenses. In some cases the secretary or captain or some official goes about with a cheque book and a purse he pays the hotel bills in a lump, and also buys the railway tickets. In other cases each amateur sends in an account of his expenses match by match to the treasurer, and is reimbursed accordingly. No amateur, however, clever he may be at accounts, has yet succeeded in going through a cricket season without being considerably out of pocket at the finish. It cannot be done. At any rate. I have never yet succeeded in doing so, and I know of no reason why I should have been less successful than others. It seems to me that the real explanation of the whole question is that the majority of workaday people in this commercial country cannot bring themselves to believe that any amateur whose services are of conspicuous value to his county can possibly be such a fool as to give those services for nothing. Human nature (good and ill) is indeed an enigma.

The Cowes week opened auspiciously on Monday. There was bright sunshine and every prospect of interesting races, for the wind was blowing strongly from a westerly quarter. The Roads were crowded with yachts, many having arrived since the "Victoria and Albert," with the King and Queen on board, had her moorings. Monday's programme was arranged by the Royal London Yacht Club and comprised seven races. The competing boats ranged in size from the Kaiser's "Metero" of 412 tons to vessels of less than 20 tons. The first race was a handicap for yachts exceeding 100 tons. Thames measurement, for a cup valued at 60 guineas, presented by the Vice-Commodore. The entries were:—Namara, Valiva, Brynhild, Bona (scratch), and Theresa. They started at ten o'clock, but before gun fire Brynhild broke her gaff, and had to retire. Namara was the first over the line, and then came Theresa Bona, and Valdora

Unfortunately Therese almost immediately broke her bowsprit. Coming back through the Roads, Bona was leading. Ultimately Valdora finished first Poona being second. The second race was for schooners exceeding 150 tons. The German Emperor's Motor was the scratch boat, and had to allow Cicely 5 min. 20 sec., Adela 12 min. 40 sec., and Evelyn 14 min. The prizes were the Rear Commodore's cup, worth 110 guineas; £30 for the second and £10 for the third. Evelyn did not respond to the gun. Meteor led, with Cicely on her weather beam, and Adela close astern. The Kaiser's representative came back with a substantial advantage on the handicap. By that time Cicely had carried away her gaff. Meteor finally won the cup. Three 52-footers started in the third race for a cup presented by Mr. Flynn. Moyana was entered but did not put in an appearance. Mr. Burton's Lucida was first over the line, followed by Mr. Coates's Camelia on her weather side, and Mr. Page's Viola following. All carried jackyards. Just before completing the first half of the course Moyana had secured the first position. The fourth race was a handicap for cruisers over 49 and under 100 tons. The entries were :—Irex (scratch), Bow, Palmosa, Nicandra, Maid Marion, Moonbeam, Creole, and Gwenyth. The fifth race was for schooners exceeding 30 tons and not exceeding 49 tons, and the entries were, Gauntlet (scratch), Flame, Morning Star, Nebula, Senga and Viera. Gauntlet and Flame were, however, the only starters. The sixth race was for cruisers under 30 tons. The entries numbered six, Nan being the scratch boat. The South Coast one-design class are entered in the seventh race, which is for a cup given by Mrs. Charteris. The winner was Harmony, belonging to Lord Albemarle and Lord Brassey.

For the German Emperor's Cup there were the following entries :—The marquis of Camden's yawl "Fiona," Mr. Marzetti's cutter "Iris," Mr. Eckford's yawl "Namara," Sir James Pender's yawl "Brynhild," Mr. Kerr's yawl "Valdora," Mr. Ferguson's cutter "Nicana," Mr. Kennedy's cutter "Maid Marion," Mr. Peter Donaldson's yawl "Bona," Colonel Begg's cutter "Creole," Mr Cecil Quentin's schooner "Cicely" Mr. Raits's cutter "Fiona," Sir H. S. King's yaw, "Glory," Mr. Garratt's cutter "Gwenyth," Mr. Felix Simon's yawl "Therese," Lord Iveagh's schooner "Cetonia," Mr. Sandersten's cutter "Palmosa," Mr. C. P. Johnson's cutter "Moonbeam." The race was sailed on the old Queen's Course—that is to say, once round the Lymington Spit buoy and the Bullock buoy. With the exception of "Maid Marion" and "Valdora," who were recalled for crossing too soon, the competitors passed over the line in the crowd. They were all under running sail, including spinnakers. "Moonbeem" was the only non-starter. Round the Old Castle Point "Thetis" led, followed by "Bona, Namara," and "Palmosa" in close attendance. Then came the schooners "Cicely" and "Cetonia" with the cutter "Fiona" just astern and the rest in a bunch behind. It was a long run to the Bullock Buoy. Passing Cowes on the way to the west "Cicely" was in front, "Bona" was second and "Glory" third. The second race was a handicap for a yachts over twenty-five and not exceeding fifty tons over one round of the new Queen's Course. "Gauntlet" was the scratch boat, and the other entries were "Nan, Nebula, Senga, Flame, Morning star, and Viera. Only Gauntlet and Flame started. The former got well away" and soon left their opponent in the lurch. "Flame," however, sailed sufficiently well to beat "Gauntlet" in time. The third race, also over the new Queen's Course, was for boats of the 52 ft. class. The entries were Carellia Moyana, Viola, and Lucida. Viola did not start. The other were sent away to the eatward at half-past ten. Moyana captured the first prize and Lucida the second.

As matters now stand in the far North, the prospects for a successful "Twelfth" depend altogether upon the weather. The outlook at the present moment is on the whole, fairly satisfactory, but if the rains do not at once cease there is no saying what the consequences may be. For one thing the grouse will be off in unworkable packs, so far as shooting over the dogs is concerned; and, as regards the deer, the stags will not be in the best of trim for the stalker's rifle nor for the preparatory stalk itself. If the weather does improve, and we have some sunshine, there may be the same pleasant surprise in store for sportsmen as they had last year in Scotland, when the favourable weather of the first fortnight of August quite atoned for the long spell of rainy days during the preceding June and July. Generally speaking, the conveys now on the moors throughout Scotland promise bags not behind those of last year. There has been disease in a number of districts, in some (such as the extreme north and extreme south of Scotland, with a bad spot in the centre, the Gempians) the mortality has been heavier than the average, but on the whole the grouse moors are in a good state of healthfulness, birds being uniformly strong, well plumaged, and plump. The stock of birds in the Highlands is not so large as last year, which was less than in 1901, but they are satisfactorily large considering the weather encountered since hatching time. The time of nesting itself was unpropitious, with snow and rain according to locality and altitude, and the grouse were in some cases a fortnight later than usual in taking to the nests. Since then there has been an almost continuous succession of rainy days and cold nights. Many birds have been killed off, and the progress of the survivors has been retarded. The conveys are about an average of three young birds less than the number of eggs in the nest. Second hatchings have been more numerous than usual in the case of birds nesting on the higher grounds, but these will not count so much in the sport on this occasion, the majority of birds this year nested on the lower grounds.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the room of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall yesterday evening when Col. A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S (retired) occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Calcutta—The Calcutta Review for July 903.

From Calcutta—Health and Home, Vol, IV. No. 2 August 1903.

From New York—Memories of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol IV, shell Heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia by H. I. Smith.

From Paris—Revere de L' Ecole d' Anthropologie de Paris, July 1903.

From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, Heft VI, 1903.

From Wien—Mittheilmogen der Anthpologischen Zesellschaft in When, Band XXXII, Heits, 5, 6.

From Rome—Ath' della Societa Romana di Anthropologia, Vol, IX, Fase III, 1903.

Mr. Cruckshaw Ardeshir Parekh then read a paper on "some striking Points of Resemblance in the stories of Macbeth of Scotland and Behram Chobina of Persia, which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur, Deesa, Rajkot, Dwarka, and Veraval, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. It is considerably below normal in the north.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most places and the force has been strong to a gale at Veraval, Dwarka, and Belgaum, and moderate to fresh in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is in large defect of normal in Berar and at Agra, Jhansi, Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Sangor, Jubbulpore, and Khandwa, and the minimum is about normal. The maximum temperature varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 77° at Sangor and Belgaum, and the minimum from 82° at Jask to 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the important amounts recorded being 2-26 at Jhansi, 2-20 at Hoshangabad, and 1-08 at Delhi.

Weather continues favourable for rain along the West Coast,

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

THE following are extracts from the speech of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit during the debate on the Budget at the Bombay Legislative Council ;—

The Principal Item in the Budget is and always must of course be land revenue. Looking at the figures given in the Budget, those for 1901-2 attract prominent attention. The actuals for that year in respect of the provincial 1-4 shars exceed the actuals for the two preceding years by over twelve lakhs which means that the actual land revenue realized in 1901-2 exceeds that recovered in each of the two preceding years by over fifty lakhs of rupees. If that had indicated that the year 1901-2 was a good one there would have been reason to rejoice. The Bombay Government indeed in their Administration Report for 1901-2 as originally issued had said that it was a favourable year and that therefore such a large sum as Rs. 4,87,74,894 had been recovered as land revenue during the year. Since then thanks to the exertions of a well-known correspondent of the "Times of India," Government have discovered that there was an error in the figures and it is a matter for satisfaction that a corrected statement has been published. The incident however is not without its lessons, and for one thing it is bound to discount largely the value attached by the public to the conclusions of the compiler of the report. Indeed it illustrates how unsound is the method adopted by the officer in question in drawing these conclusions.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The actuals for 1901-2 tell a melancholy tale. The year 1901-2 was a famine year, way, further, in was even worse in some respects the worst of famine years. The area cropped in 1901-1902 was only 10,557 million acres whereas that in 1896-97 was 19,243 and in 1899-1900 was 19,278 million acres. The report of the Director of Agriculture and Land Records for that year shows that except in one district there was no agricultural recovery from the shrinking of the past decade, but on the other hand the crops did not mature over a large portion of the sown acreage, close on seven million acres, and the seed grain sown was entirely lost, while in the area where they did mature the damage done by rats, locusts and grasshoppers was considerable to serious. In several parts of the presidency in a year like this, therefore, one would have expected that the revenue collections would be less than in the preceding years. But the Financial Statement placed before this Council shows that they were not only not less than, but actually exceeded the collections of the two previous years and that, too, by as many as close upon fifty lakhs of rupees. I am only taking the figures of the land revenue that is divisible between the Imperial and Provincial Governments under the terms of the contract. Again we find that the amount actually collected for such divisible revenue in 1901-02 exceeded the budget estimate by over 27 lakhs of rupees. Considering that in framing that budget estimate a normal season was assumed, due allowances being made for the effects of past famines and of continued plague, is it not disheartening to see that in spite of the fact that the season was a disastrous one, not only the budgeted revenue was recovered, but 27 lakhs of rupees over and above the budgeted amount? I am aware that it is stated that the revenue came in without any coercive measures having been employed on a large scale. But it must be remembered that no coercive measures could have been more coercive than the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act of 1901. The dread of forfeiture, which it dangled like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the poor agriculturists led them, though the successive bad seasons had reduced them to penury, to invoke still further the aid of the sowkar and run into greater debt or sell their belongings for what they could get rather than allow their lands to be forfeited to Government and get nothing in return. That legislation from the time it was introduced in the Council has operated as a screw on a large body of people who could ill afford to pay the land revenue and who had either to heavily incumber their holdings or procure money in such other ways as were open to them, regardless of consequences. I humbly but emphatically submit that the large revenue collections in 1901-02 were due not to any favourable season, which is a cruel myth, but to people having sold or mortgaged their belongings on a large scale with a view to keep out of the clutches of the engine of confiscation introduced by the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act.

DETERIORATION.

I feel that I am expressing myself rather strongly on the subject, but that is because I feel strongly on it and am anxious that the powers that be should also feel strongly on it and arrest the deterioration of the agricultural population that is fast taking place. That being my feeling it is but natural that I should view with considerable alarm the fact that the land revenue receipts for the current year should be budgeted at Rs. 3,84,00,000. That high figure is fixed in the expectation of a normal season, but I submit a normal season is only one element in the situation and we must wait some years before we have our normal conditions again. The cultivators particularly of the poorer classes, have special claims to indulgent treatment at the hands of Government. They have suffered through a protracted period of trial and have suffered as no other peasantry has had to suffer. Their losses have been severe—72 crores worth of crop-yield and nearly 3 million cattle. As to the cattle-loss, the Famine Report recently issued observes that the proportion of cattle saved must have belonged to a considerable extent to the wealthier classes and that it is the poorest cultivator on whom the burden fell most heavily, and the chief portion of the cattle lost are no doubt those that could least easily be spared. In another place it says that a, ricultural production must also be lessened by the shrinkage in the supply of manure. The loss of population has been no less than three million souls, and to quote the words of Mr. Enthoven the spectacle of silent misery bravely borne presented by a population that has lost in a period of ten years no less than 3 million souls is one which it is impossible to contemplate unmoved.

It is these poor, broken, struggling agriculturist who are, I would respectfully submit, entitled to some measure of relief, in these first years of recovery, in the shape of abatement of the land revenue demand. Such a measure of relief will be in consonance with the liberal principles laid down in para. 37 of Government of India's famous Resolution, about the land revenue policy. In that paragraphy they lay down as follows :—I is unwise to exact from impoverished persons a revenue which they really cannot pay, merely because they are under an engagement to pay it. The Governor-General in Council is convinced of the desirability of granting prompt relief in these cases, whether they involve remissions of single villages even though such a course may involve a departure from the strict principles of settlement. The amount of revenue which the concessions will cost to the State will be insignificant compared with the advantages obtained in assisting and encouraging an afflicted population."

I would therefore appeal to your Excellency to grant some relief in the form of reduction of existing assessments to the distressed cultivators in the famine-wasted districts of the Presidency. The Deccan ryots have a special claim in this respect.

IRRIGATION.

I shall now pass on to a subject closely connected with the land revenue question:—I mean the question of irrigation. The report of the Irrigation Commission is just out, but copies are not yet advailable here and it will be premature to say anything about the large projects dealt with in that report. I should, however, like to make one of two observations about Bandhara Irrigation. That is the kind of irrigation, principally suited to the Deccan tracts, and if properly managed is likely to do a great deal of good to the poor ryot. Bandharas have been in existence in several places for a long time, but unfortunately they seem to have been greatly neglected. Government were good enough to furnish last year at my request a statement giving the number of Bandharas in the Central Division and the condition in which they were. The statement shows that there are 379 Bandharas in the Division of which as many as 38 are silted up and 63 partially silted up and one damaged by floods. I submit that this is a highly unsatisfactory state of things. The poor ryots lose the immense benefit that they would have derived from the Bandharas if they were in a state of thorough repair, especially in times of drought, and have at the same time to pay for the soil-advantage though it has partially or wholly ceased to exist. Apart from the iniquity of the thing which is sometimes attempted to be remedied by giving remissions, the loss to the agricultural interests and to the people generally is very great. I am aware that Government do spend a certain sum every year in repairing a few of the Bandharas, but that is grossly inadequate for the purpose. I venture to submit that all the Bandharas should be kept in thorough good order and that if that is done not only will the ryots be benefited but even Government, who will have fewer claims for remission to meet and will be saved a good deal of expenditure on famine relief works. I would also urge that the rates charged for soil advantage as also the irrigation rates should be reduced. I respectfully submit that it is a mistaken policy to levy high rates which have necessarily the effect of discouraging people from having recourse to irrigation works. In this connection I may refer to the case of the Mysore State. In Mysore they have extensive and numerous tanks and have effective arrangements for their maintenance in good order, and the result is that over one-sixth of the net cropped area is irrigated, while with us the proportion is a bare four per cent.

INTERPELLATIONS BY HON. MEMBERS.

The following are the answers to questions put by hon members :—

INAMDARS' REVENUE.

Replying to the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Government stated that an inquiry regarding the collection of the Inamdars' revenue was completed and the orders of Government will shortly be issued.

Government in answer to the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji stated that it was not contemplated to take any action in the matter of cancelling Government Resolution No. 4188, dated 3rd June, 1897, as prayed in the petition made by Naro Bhaskar Devdhar and other Inamdars of Poona and Satara submitted to Government on the 8th July, 1903.

Government in reply to the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji, stated that they were not disposed to pass general orders that the lands of tenants in alienated villages failing to pay land-revenue for three successive years "without any justifiable excuse" should be forfeited and sold for the arrears of revenue.

In answer to the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji who asked for a return giving the following information for the Districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Belgaum—(a) the number of alienated villages, and (b) the number of Inamdars holding powers under Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code, placed the following the information on the table :—

District.	No. of alienated villages.	Approximate No. of Inamdars holding powers under section 88 of the Land-Revenue Code.
Poona	198	11
Satara	393	11
Ahmednagar ...	117	17
Belgaum ...	220	3

Government in answer to the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji stated the necessary instructions have been issued to the Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, to carry out the measures taken in the Central Division wherever the collection of Inamdars' dues has to be performed by village officers. In the Southern Division, however, there are no alienated villages in Kanara, while in few if any of such villages in Ratnagiri and Kolaba are the dues of Inamdars collected by village officers appointed by Government. There has been some delay about issuing the instructions in Belgaum and Bijapur owing to the undesirability of unduly pressing tenants crippled by famine.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji having enquired in how many cases penalty under Section 148 of the Land-Revenue Code has been levied from defaulting tenants in alienated villages in the Districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur since 1899, Government replied that the information asked for is not on the records of Government, and it does not appear that the considerable trouble required to collect it would be justified by any object likely to be gained.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji asked will Government be pleased to state if they would be prepared, on application, to invest more liberally the holders of alienated villages with special powers under Section 84 of Act III of 1874 as amended by Act V of 1886? Government replied that they are prepared to deal with any application received on its merits.

VETERINARY INSTRUCTION IN GUJARATI.

Government in answer to the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh stated that adequate arrangements already exist at the Salutri class of the Bombay Veterinary College for imparting instruction to Gujrati students. Of the three instructors one is a Gujarati and another knows Gujarati fluently, and orders have recently been issued for the publication of text books in Gujarati for use in the class.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

Government in answer to the Hon. Parekh stated —On the Soparibag Road, there were, within a distance of 1040 yards, ten liquor shops. There were also three shops for the sale of pure fresh toddy—not an intoxicant—and one treefoot booth for the same purpose. In August 1902, a liquor shop-keeper named Manekji Gordhan applied to be allowed to remove his liquor shop from another locality to Soparibag Road. The usual procedure of posting notices and beating bankit was followed, and the Assistant Collector of Abkari made personal inquiries, and found that there was no serious objection on the part of the public to the opening of the proposed shop. The Commissioner of Police also was, according to custom, consulted, and reported that in his opinion there was no objection to the location of the shop. Permission was therefore accorded to Mr. Gordhan, to open his liquor shop in accordance with his desire but of this permission he did not avail himself. A few months later, another liquor licensee, Mr. Ardesir Dalal, who had found himself obliged to relinquish the premises in which he was carrying on his sale of liquor, and had for some time been searching for another place in which to ply his trade, applied for permission to open his shop in the same place where Mr. Gordhan had been given, but had not availed himself of permission to open a liquor shop. In view of the recent inquiries which had been made on Mr. Gordhen's application, since which there had been no change of conditions in the neighbourhood, the procedure of posting notices and beating bankit was not repeated, but permission was granted, and Mr. Dalal accordingly opened his shop on 12th April 1903. After the opening of the shop some objections were received, the principal objectors being a Parsee Manager of the Silk Mill, and the Mowali of a small masjid, who had made no objection whatever when Mr. Gordhan was the applicant for the site, although they then had every opportunity of doing so. Mr. Dalal's shop has now been open for 4 months, but not a single complaint has been received regarding any nuisance or inconvenience arising from it. Further inquiry is being made as to the grounds for maintaining so many shops in the road in question.

REVISION SURVEY OF ANAND.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked : (1) whether all the Revision Survey of the Anand Taluka the inhabitants of Umreth were given notice to show cause why their village should not be transferred from group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-12-0 to group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 5 and that they never received any notice to show cause why their village should not be transferred to group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-12-0 ? (2) Whether the Revision Settlement Officer and the Survey Commissioner were opposed to the transfer of the village to group II and whether finally Umreth was transferred to group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-12-0 ? (3) What was the total increase and what was the percentage of the increase in Umreth by its transfer from group IV to group II ? Government replied (1) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and that to the second part in the negative. (2) The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. 3. About Rs. 2,50 and 27 per cent. These figures however, are subject to correction.

LAND REVENUE RECOVERY

The Hon. Mr. Parekh having asked Government to mention the number and character of the compulsory processes issued for the recovery of arrears of revenue during the year 1 02 03 and betwe n the 1st of April to 31st July 1903 in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Broach, Government replied:—The required information for the whole revenue year 1902 03 will be published in the Jamabandi Reports. It is not convenient to give separately information for the broken period specified in the question.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked Government to state whether there are any arrears of the land revenue demand for the years 1899 1900, 1900 1901 and 1901 902 left for collection, or whether the uncollected balance for these three years have been written off? If the balance is still left for collection, what are the amounts for recovery in the different districts of the Presidency? Government replied. The appended statement gives the information asked for. The comparatively large arrears in Broach, Surat and Nasik are considered by the Collectors to be generally such as should be recovered, but coercive measures have been deferred until the crops of the current year are matured.

District.	Unrecovered arrears of land-revenue demand for the three revenue years (1899-1900 to 1901-1902) outstanding in March 1903.	Amount since collected.	Amount since written off or proposed to be written off.	Balance remains for the three years ending 31st July 1903 for the recovery of which proceedings are being taken.
1	2	(c) 3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Ahmedabad	(a) 1,8 ,619	70 212	73,58	45,769
Kaira	( ) 0,932	11 813	12,39	6,778
Panch Mahals	( ) 31,514	17,811	5,85	8,143
Broach	(a) 7,68,13	1,27,731	66,651	5,73,748
Surat (exclusive of Mandvi Taluka	2,46,746	91,20	32,78	1,47,723
Mandvi Taluka..	47,555	2,037	42,218	3,270
Thana	35,95	15,2	24	20, 92
Khandesh	27,727	2,08	1,98	5,646
Nasik	(a) 2,22,340	45,15	70,140	1,47,033
Ahmednagar	(a) 1,23,591	62,15	32,79	34,647
Poona	67,359	10,360	8,66	24,33
Sholapur	55,161	24,165	4,03	28,57
Satara	(a) 1,16,967	64,558	7,87	44,531
Bijapur	(b) 66,344	37,338	37	18,969
Belgaum	(c) 3,2,07	27,336	1,47	10,634
Dharwar	11,791	2,818	6,66	5,310
Total	21,78,712	6,49,256	3,67,32	11,62,163

(a) These figures represent the actual unrecovered balance outstanding in March 1903 ; the corresponding figures in column 5 of the statement embodied in the reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr Parekh at the Council Meeting held on 20th March 1903 were only rough estimates.

(b) These figures represent actual unrecovered arrears as they stood on 1st August 1902.

(c) The figures entered in this column represent the collections made upto the end of May in 3 except in the case of the Thana District for which collections made upto 25th July 1903 are reported.

UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LAND.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Parekh. Government submitted following table showing the area and assessment of assessed unoccupied cultivable land in the Matar Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj and Thasra Talukas of the Kaira District in 1901-1902:—

	Area.	Assessment
	Acres.	Rs.
Matar	23 673	95,846
Mehmadabad	15 393	66,098
Kapadvanj	39,387	45,129
Thasra	36,488	64,822

Information has been called for for the talukas of Deesroi, Sanand and Parantij of the Ahmedabad District. Government have already given liberal reductions of assessment for varying periods, on all lands of these talukas including waste lands. With reference to the talukas of the Kaira District special order relating to waste lands will be found in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 3018, dated 6th May 1901, which has already been laid on the Council Table. Government do not propose at present to grant any further reduction.

IRRIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked Government to say how far the enquiry that they ordered for ascertaining the capacity, etc., of tanks in respect of the water of which irrigation rates are charged has advanced; and if the enquiry be over, will they be pleased to place the reports of the enquiry on the Council Table; Government replied: Government understand that the Honourable Member's question refers to the surveys of small Irrigation tanks in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts which were lately in progress under a special Executive Engineer. These have now been completed and a detailed report on the subject has been very recently submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, by whom it is at present being dealt with. Until Government have received and considered the report they are unable to say whether the Honourable Member's request can be complied with.

CRICKET.

THE NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

BARODA COLLEGE vs. BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE JUNAGAD.

THE above match was played at Junagadh on the 21st and 22nd, Junagadh winning the toss, put their opponents in and dismissed them for only 33 runs, Pradhan alone entering into double figures. From the Junagadh team Doshi captured 4 wickets for 5 runs, Antani captured 2 wickets for no runs and Buch captured 3 wickets for 19 runs. The Bahauddin College then going in compiled 90 runs out of which Kathrecha scored 25 not out in good style, and Thakore scored 30 runs by free hitting. The Baroda team going in again fared little better in their second venture and could only score 49 runs, out of which Gupte scored 15 in an 1 1-4 hour's play. The Junagadh team thus won the match by a inning and 8 runs. The following are the scores :—

BARODA COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Talvarkar, b-w Buch	0	c Doshi, b Buch	1	
Desai M S, c Tankore, b Buch	4	b Doshi	11	
Mazamudar (Capt), b Buch	0	b Doshi	2	
Gaekwar, c Antani, b Doshi	1	l-b-w Doshi	5	
Gupte, run out	4	c Parekh, b Doshi	15	
Chawan, c and b Doshi	0	b Buch	1	
Pradhan, c Thakore, b Doshi	14	c Thakore, b Doshi	3	
Shoth, b Doshi	0	b Buch	0	
Desai, b Antani	1	b Buch	3	
Diwan, not out	0	b Doshi	4	
Puranik, c Kathrecha	0	not out	0	
Extras	9	Extras	4	
Total	33	Total	49	

BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE.

Shaikh (sn), b Gaekwar	3
Parekh, c Gaekwar, b Chawan	0
Buch, b Gaekwar	6
Doshi, b Gaekwar	6
Antani (Capt), c Gaekwar, b Chawan	1
Kathrecha, not out	25
Thakore, b Gaekwar	30
Shaikh H Y, b Chawan	0
Vyas M W, b Gaekwar	10
Maru, b Gaekwar	0
Vyas, R R c Gupte, b Chawan	0
Extras	9
Total	90

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, C. C, vs CABLE C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines Maidan, and resulted in a win for the Improvement Trust by 58 runs. The chief contributors to the score were C. M. Ally 33, A. W. Pinson 26 not out, P Devecha 15, and Bhapoo 14. The following were the scores :—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr P Devecha, b Vawles	15
Mr C M Ally, c Phillips	33
Mr Tamboowalla, b Ryton	0
Mr Rogerajpee, b Spilling	7
Mr A W Pinson, not out	26
Mr K Bam, b Ryton	2
Mr Bhapoo, c Phillips	14
Mr Mantri	Did not bat
Mr J S D'souza	
Mr Atmaram	
Mr Bapoobhai	
Extras	10
Total	107

CABLE C. C.

Mr Bisley, b Tambcowella	1
Mr Spilling, b C M Ally	0
Mr Ryton, c Mantri	0
Mr H Blunt, c Tambcowalla	12
Mr Blunt, b Tambcowalla	4
Mr Ross, b Ally	0
Mr Samways, b Ally	15
Mr Vawles at Devecha	0
Mr Phillips, b Ally	8
Mr Rix, run out	5
Mr Clifford, b Ally	0
Extras	3
Total	49

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in the victory of the former by 78 runs. The John Bright Club scored 95 runs, to which Mr. M. K. Irani contributed 30 runs in a very dashing style and Messrs. F. Vajifdar, Kalyanivala, and D. Sethna contributed 16 (not out), 11, and 8 runs, respectively. The Young Zoroastrians were only able to score 27 runs owing to the destructive bowling of Messrs. Bamboat and Kapadia, who secured 6 wickets for 10 runs and 3 for 9 runs, respectively.

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. MARINE BATTALION C. C.

A match was played on Saturday between those clubs and resulted in a victory for the latter team by 3 runs only.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

The above match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on the 23rd August and resulted in a win for the R. I. L. I. by 3 wickets and 33 runs. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mahomed Arabi, st Braganza	11
Asa, c Rodrigues, b Pires	5
T A Mahomed, c D'Silva, b Pires	1
Ismail, b Rodrigues	11
R M Symji, c Soares, b Rodrigues	19
H C Tayebji, b Rodrigues	0
Ali Shah, b Pinto	7
Ossman, b Pires	5
Abdoola, b Pires	0
Ibrahim, not out	2
Buchoo, Pinto	1
Extra	0
Total	62

P. I, L, I.

A Soares, b Abba	24
R B D'Costa, c Tayebji, b Abba	8
F D'Mello, c Peermahomed, b Ossman	18
A D'Silva, c and b Ossman	16
L Rodrigues, l-b-W Ossman	0
V P Braganza, c Mahomed, b Abba	1
J Pires, not out	4
S D'Silva, Tyabji, b Mahomed	14
M D'Mello	did not bat
J J Pinto	
C Fernandez	
Extras	9
Total for 7 wkts	94

In our report of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was unadvertantly credited with the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age, Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS

THE annual general meetings of the shareholders of the following companies were held at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, yesterday.

THE EMPRESS & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors' report stated :—During the first half of the year ended 30th June there was a loss on working, but the position improved with the turn of the year, and since March last there has been a small profit. At the commencement of the financial year the yarn consigned to China valued at Rs. 9,06,851, the realization of which was slow and unsatisfactory owing to the dislocation of the China markets, consequent on the violent fluctuations of exchange which has varied from Rs. 157-8-0 to Rs. 182 per 100 Taels. It was the loss from those consignments which accounts for most of the loss shown in the balance sheet. Your directors, however, have now pleasure in stating that the company has no unsold yarn in China, and that for the first time for several years past the mills' productions are sold forward and at rates which leave a small margin of profit.

The prospects for the future are more favourable, and your Directors hope that at the next general meeting they will be able to show profitable results. Meantime the question of adjusting the accounts with a view to relieve the congestion in the profit and loss account will be considered, and that you may be kept informed your directors propose issuing a report on the result of the Mills' working up to 31st December 1903 some time in January next, when they hope to address you again. Plague seriously hampered production from October to April last by dearth of labour, which caused considerable loss owing to the mills' not running to their full capacity. Your Directors, therefore, in providing the sum of Rs. 80,000 for depreciation account, consider that they have made sufficient allowance this year under the circumstances. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 34,56,150, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. H. A. H. Payne, E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. A. C. Payne and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and the shareholders would confirm their appointments. At the request of several of the largest shareholders, Mr. Thos. H. Moore had been invited to join the board; he had accepted the invitation, and the shareholders would confirm his appointment. Messrs. H. Kreis and A. C. Payne retires by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but were eligible for re-election.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors reported that during the first half of the period under review there was a loss on working, but the position improved shortly after the turn of the year, and since April last there has been a small profit. At the commencement of the financial year the yarn consigned to China valued at Rs. 3,11,945, the realization of which was slow and unsatisfactory owing to the dislocation of the China markets.

It was the loss from those consignments which accounted for most of the loss shown in the Balance Sheet. The prospects for the future were more favourable, and the directors hoped to show profitable results at the next general meeting. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, were insured for Rs. 15,73,595, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, H. A. H. Payne, J. Spinner and E. R. Smetham having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. A. C. Payne and H. Kreis were invited to join the Board, and the shareholders would confirm their appointments. At the request of several of the largest shareholders Mr. Thos. H. Moore had been invited to join the board; he has accepted the invitation, and the share holders would confirm his appointment. Messrs. H. Kreis and A. C. Payne retired by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of, Association, but were eligible for re-election.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors report, that during the first half of the period under review there was a loss on working, but the position improved shortly after the turn of the year, and since April last there has been a small profit. At the commencement of the financial year the yarn consigned to China valued at Rs. 3,46,429, the realization of which was slow and unsatisfactory owing to the dislocation of the China markets. It was the loss from those consignments which accounted for most of the loss shown in the balance sheet. The prospects for the future were more favourable, and the directors hoped to show profitable results at the next general meeting. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, were insured for Rs. 15,25,150; and cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, H. A. H. Payne, E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. A. C. Payne, E. W. Noble and H. Kreis were invited to join the board and the shareholders would confirm their appointments. At the request of several of the largest shareholders, Mr. Thos. H. Moore had been invited to join the board; he had accepted the invitation, and the share-holders would confirm their appointments. Messrs. H. Kreis and A. C. Payne retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the articles of Association, but were eligible for re-election.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LD

The Directors report that during the first half of the period under review, there was a loss on working but the position improved shortly after the turn of the year, and since April last there had been a small profit. At the commencement of the financial year the yarn consigned to China valued Rs. 6,61,851, the realization of which was slow and unsatisfactory owing to the dislocation of the China markets. It was the loss from those consignments which accounted for most of the loss shown in the balance sheet. The prospects for the future are more favourable, and the directors hoped to show profitable results, at the next general meeting. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, were insured for Rs. 20,38,600, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J D Inverarity, H. A H Payne, E.R. Smetham and J Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. A. C. Payne, E. W. Noble and H. Kreis were invited to join the board, and the shareholders would confirm their appointments.

OBSTRUCTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

SUIT BY H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit in which H. H. the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, prayed that the defendants, the National Bank of India, Ld., might be restrained by an injunction from erecting or maintaining erected any building or structure, which obstructed or interfered with the access of light and air to his premises (to a greater extent than their old building did); that the defendants might be ordered to pay costs; and that he (the plaintiff) might be given such further or other relief as the nature of the case required. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Davar, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he was the owner of a house No. 18, Esplanade Road and Eldon Road, in Bombay, consisting of a ground-floor and three upper floors. In the south wall of the house there were several ancient windows. Among them were four windows on the ground-floor, one window in the middle landing between the ground floor and first floor, and four windows on the first floor. The plaintiff was entitled to an easement of light and air through all these windows over and across the premises of the defendants, save so far as the same had been obstructed by the defendants' old building, and the enjoyment of the light and air was essential to the occupants of the plaintiff's house which now received air and light through these windows. The defendants were the owners of the premises to the south of the plaintiff's house, and there was a passage varying in width from 6ft 8 1-2 inches to 5ft between the plaintiff's and the defendants' houses. Until recently the back portion of the defendants' house consisted of a storied building 24 feet high for a depth of 23 feet 6 inches, and beyond that point the defendants' building was 70 feet high. On the second floor level of the defendants' building there was a projecting balcony. The defendants had recently pulled down the low building, and proposed to extend and rebuild other premises on the site of the low building, and they intended to erect a much higher building, namely, one of 40 feet and 6 inches ins tead of 23 feet and 6 inches. The plaintiff said that the effect of the defendants' new building, when completed, would be to very seriously diminish the light and air now enjoyed through the windows. On the 21st of February last the plaintiff's solicitors sent to the defendants a notice, but the latter were now proceeding with their building, and intended to complete the same. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed for an injunction and other relief.

The defendants, in their written statement, admitted the allegations made in the plaint, and said that, on the 5th of June last, an agreement was come to in Poona between the plaintiff and the defendants through their sub-manager, Mr. H. S. Johnston, whereby the plaintiff in consideration of the defendants agreeing to waive any defences they might have on the merits of the case, agreed to accept reasonable monetary compensation, the amount of which was to be settled between the defendants and the solicitors or agents of the plaintiff in Bombay, or if necessary, by arbitration. The agreement was subsequently confirmed by the plaintiff in a letter addressed to Mr. Johnston. The plaintiff now, through his solicitors, in effect alleged that the compensation he agreed to accept was such as his advisers alone might name. Under the circumstances, the defendants submitted that the plaintiff was now precluded from seeking for an injunction, and that in view of the attitude taken up by him through his solicitors, it was for the court to decide what amount would be a reasonable compensation. Defendants submitted that Rs. 5,000 was ample and sufficient compensation which they had brought into court. In the event of the court holding against the contentions of the defendants with reference to the agreement, then without prejudice to such contentions, the defendants said that the loss of light to the plaintiff's building by reason of the defendants' new building would be trivial, and as such might be amply compensated in damages. The defendants disputed the conclusions arrived at by the plaintiff's surveyor, as set out in his report, and stated they would rely on the report of their own surveyor. They maintained that the amount they had brought into court was ample to compensate the plaintiff for any damage that might be done to his property, and they were willing that the plaintiff should receive the same, and were further willing to pay the plaintiff's cost down to the filing of the written statement. They submitted that no injunction should be granted against them; that they should not be called upon to pay any further amount by way of damages; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list in order of merit of the gentlemen cadets of the senior division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Wilson A T	Palmer J H G
Bagle A H	Knollys D E
Howard-Bury C K	Stewart, C C
Rainsford-Hannay R	

PASSED.

Langrishe R B	Malet W de C
Curtis P P	Astley Hon J J
Dent J R C	Duncombe-Shafto F C
Peel L	Gardiner E C
Bray E A	Chadwick F J
Meiklejohn K F	Clarke P C
Daunt W J O B	Wace M
Evelegh R C	Creasey H G
Inglis D	Comyn G V
Gwatkin F	Baldwin M C
Johnston A C	Macartney F A
Macleod D K	Masters A
Campbell R N B	Robinson C H
Wilson N M	Pottinger J A
Farquhar F R	Nixon C H F
Thompson A	Dawes F R
Brabazon Hon E W M M	Thomson M G
Bennett O D	Mcculum R E
Raikes G T	Bourke U J D
Slacke G C	Kennedy J P
Buckland G C B	Fraser C L B
Cosens F R	Legard R S
Fisher F	Mullaly H
Brodie W L	Stevenson H D M
Cardew H S	Cooper B A
Stubbs G C	Mewburn S W R
Clarke A C K S	Sandys G O
Lee W C N	Bagwell J
Prothero J E D	Stow M B
Hamilton G B R	Baird W F G
Massey H J G	Harcourt E S
Edwards C W	Crailsheim H R
Enriquez C M D	Metcalfe B T
Exham H	Hearle F J
Farquharson L St	Whitley W
Henriques R L Q	Maude C G
Moore R H H	Birch A E B
Adlercron G R L	Cheeke A M M
Yeatman M E	Sewell H D
Cole A G M C	M'Conchi H C
Clemson W	Ransome A L
Jackson T K	Stackhouse W T
Laing N O	Teller-Smillet A P, D
M'Arthur V G	Cross E G K
Kennedy G S	Loder G H
Skaife E O	Nicholson F L
Bathborne W D M N	Minniken T B
Taylor J M L G	Ford R N
Read A M	Cooke W J B
Carlisle M M	Vincent M H
Jourdier M J L	Birch C F M
Hesketh F F	Bradshaw F S
Dennys G T	Morris E
Horn T G	Pemberton E H
Ratcliffe T M	Hind H T L
Barrow R E	Mountgrre D
Banks P D A	Priestley A B
Smith E M	Sharpe A G M
Godwin C C	Sotham E G
Bartlett A J N	Beaton V
Hewat A G	Williams H R
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

We need strong men at the War Office, says the "Broad Arrow" and in military high places nowadays men who will refuse to discuss military matters, either with ignorant journalists or popularity-hunting members of Parliament. The stricter the discipline, the more efficient the regiment, is a well-known military truism, and if we wish to raise the status of the soldier, the more severely should we punish those black sheep who seek to drag it down.

On July 29, what a Southwark magistrate described rightly as an exceptionally distressing instance of wholly inexcusable neglect occurred. An unfortunate reservist was arrested on a charge of being a deserter from the 16th Lancers. Papers were produced from the War Office asking for his arrest on this charge, so that there was no doubt who was responsible for the blunder. Yet not only was the charge wholly untrue, but the War Office actually owed him £50 reserved pay. What a reputation would an ordinary business office gain in which a warrant could be asked for against a creditor by mistake for a debtor.

The reply given by Mr. Brodrick to Mr. Lee in connection with the ammunition supplied to the troops in Somaliland, would almost justify suspicion that the Mullah has a large share in War Office management. For nearly a year, a wasting and inglorious campaign has been slowly dragging on in that country, but only now does the sagacious mind of Pall Mall discover that the Service bullet with which soldier is supposed to do his work might almost as well be made of wool. . . . So ammunition possessing greater stopping power has been sent to Somaliland, and the continuance of the interesting experiment has to be postponed until some new campaign against savages admits of its renewal.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" discussing the new "White Paper" on Somaliland says:—There is one unpardonable ommission in the 'White Paper.' We search it in vain for any clue to the instructions received by General Manning from the War Office. Nor is there a word in any of the documents which will enable us to form any idea as to what the general's views as to the adequacy of the forces at his command. . . . There is one blot upon the records of the campaign that no victories hereafter to by won can possibly wipe out. The failure of a campaign has for once been attributed directly in official despatches to the alleged fault of a subordinate officer, who, moreover, has paid with his life the penalty of whatever, indiscretion he may have committed. To take shelter behind a cloud cast upon a dead man's reputation is not chivalrous.

The excellent announcement, circulated privately, that the King does not think there is any disrespect in a naval officer's drinking to him in water, instead of in wine, has caused quite a little sensation, both in Service and in private circles. But one journal, in commenting on the new departure, says that naval officers may now stand up fearlessly with their glasses of water. As a matter of fact, naval officers do not stand up to drink the King's health. The probable origin of this custom is that in the days when men-of-war were not quite such steady gun platforms as they are to-day, and when the ceiling of the ward-room mess was nearer the floor than is now the case, at was most inconvenient for officers to rise all in a body. On one occasion William IV. happened to be the guest of the ward-room mess of one of the ships statwned at Portsmouth, and noticing, although probably not for the first time, the difficulty experienced in rising to do honour to the toast of his health, he begged that in future all naval officers would remain seated when 'The King' was proposed :—

The very word toast shows that neither wine nor water is the exact liquid essential to the ceremony but punch. Though now long disused as an ingredient toasted bicuit used to be an invariable addition to the punch-bowl. By a simple connection the person pledged, and afterwards the act of pledging came to be known as a toast. This other word pledge, too, recalls the very origin of health-drinking. In the old days, when people were frequently murdered while they were drinking, one was obliged to hail some member of the company, and he was guarantee for one's safety.

Captain Piorkowski, of the German army, who represents the Krupp firm in the United States, and is regarded as a high expert on ordnance, has published through the artillery school at Fort Monroe a translation of an important article on the principle of a rear sight with cross level, and a telescopic sight for field guns and field howitzers. He remarks that the efficiency of field guns depends largely upon their sighting apparatus, and that it must be carefully adapted to the gun if the best results are to be obtained. Modern guns being really instruments of precision, their sighting apparatus should be of the same character, but, until recently, rifled guns which are capable of an accuracy far greater than was possible with smooth bores, have been provided with sights inherited from that class of guns, having merely the addition of a lateral movement for drift and deviation. Errors in aiming my result from poor light, difficult recognition and observation of the target &c., but there are sources of error in the eye of the gunner himself which may exert great influence but are often uncontrollable. Captain Piorkowshi says, however, that all these possible causes of poor aiming may be reduced to a minimum, and several of them entirely eliminated, by attaching a spirit-level to the rear sight. Since 1898 all Krupp field guns have been fitted with rear sights of this class. Krupp's experiments with telescopic sights began in 1894, but technical difficulties were not overcome until 1899. The main difficulties arose from the effort to maintain the correct position of the optical axis in spite of the vibrations caused by firing and transporting the gun. Success in this direction was only reached in 1900, when the terrestrial telescope used until then was replaced by a Porro prismatic telescope which is so short that it is supported for its whole length on the sight-head. Many such telescopic sights have been made since 1901, their advantages being readily acknowledged.

Captain Pirie has been putting a series of questions to Mr. Brodrick on the subject of the Promotion and Selection Boards. Mr. Brodrick in his reply states facts clearly. The Promotion Board consists of Army Corps commanders—two general officers for each of the four arms—Cavalry, Royal Artillery Royal Engineers and Infantry. The Selection Board is made up of the Commander-in chief, Adjutant-General Quartermaster General, Director-General of Ordnance, Director-General of Mobilisation and Intelligence, Military Secretary, Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director-General of Military Education, whilst the Director-Generals of the Army Medical Department and Army Veterinary Department are called in to advise with regard to questions affecting their particular branches. It will be admitted that Boards so constituted ought to be in position to guard the public interests. The Boards as now constituted are far more representative than they used to be and if their opinions are taken, as we have reason to believe they invariable are, it should remove the impression that there is a disposition to give patronage by favour rather than merit. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a whole body of senior officers would combine, as Captain Pirie has endeavoured to make out they will, to do injustice. We are assured by a member of one of these Boards that everything is done in a most regular fashion, and no one could say for a moment that there was any attempt to influence the Judgment of the members of the Board unduly. This is satisfactory and it may be of interest to Captain Pirie to learn from an independent source how matters actually stand.

There seems to be some little hitch about the working of the Naval Forces Act, which became law the other day. The composition of the Navy and Marines Volunteer Committee was announced at the time and it was assumed that everything was ready for the immediate establishment of Volunteer divisions at the principal maritime ports. But this is evidently not the case. The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that two officers will shorly be appointed to command the London and Clyde divisions and that then the work of enrolment will be proceeded with. It will be remembered that the civic authorities in the principal ports and some other centres summoned meetings in connection with this Volunteer scheme and that as a consequence funds and assistance were promised. The time has apparently come when those promises should be fulfilled and it is to be hoped that a move will be made before long so that it may be ascertained whether the scheme is of any practicable utility or not. It has been suggested that it would be well to have a drill ship for the Volunteers moored off Somerset House as the old Frolic used to be when the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers were in existence. Failing a better suggestion there is the old Royal George at Portsmouth, a yacht the timbers in which are said to date back to the reign of Charles II. She was the last sailing yacht, and is directly connected with the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria. She is very roomy and could be fitted up as a school of instruction, while the historic interest attaching to her makes the old vessel well worthy of preservation

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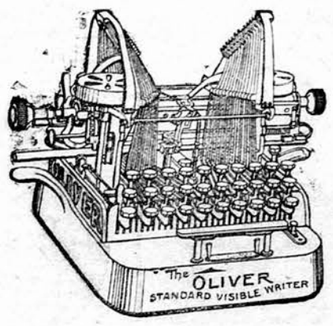

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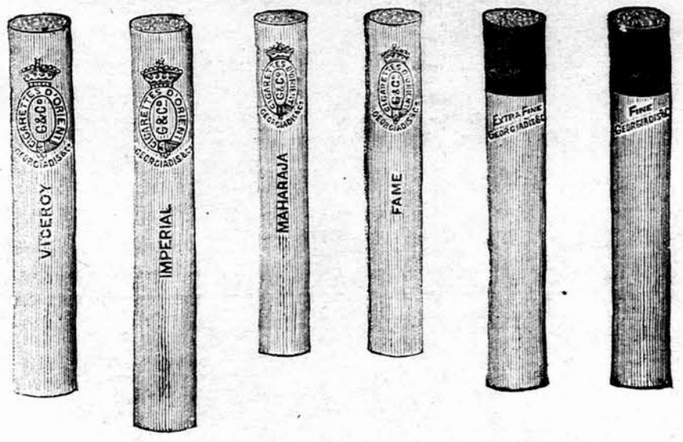

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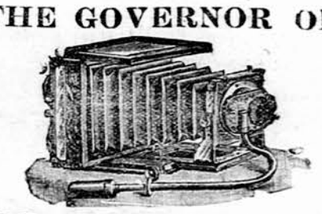
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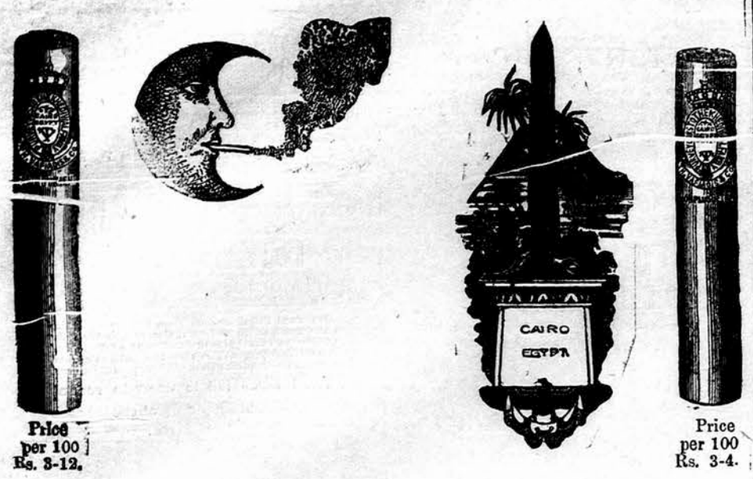

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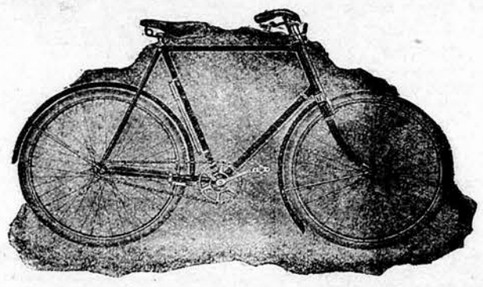

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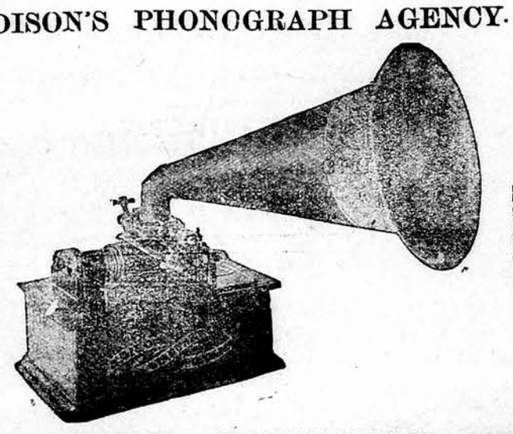

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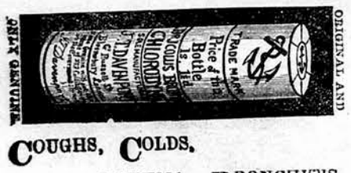

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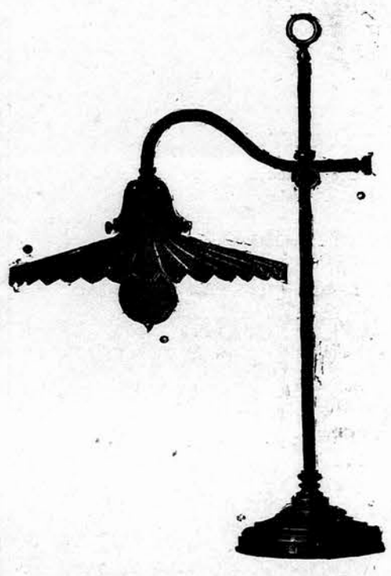

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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